





## Rules Committees for 1931

For football, basketball, and track rules the figures 1, 2, 3, and 4 before the name of a member of a committee indicate that the individual in question is to serve one, two, three, or four years, beginning this year.

### *Association Football Rules*

A. W. Marsh, Amherst College; J. B. Thayer, University of Pennsylvania; Thomas J. Dent, Dartmouth College; H. W. Clark, Harvard University; Nicholas Bawlf, Cornell University.

Advisory Committee: G. B. Affleck, International Y. M. C. A. College; S. C. Staley, University of Illinois; J. S. Martin, Princeton University; H. J. Huff, University of Kansas; H. W. Maloney, Stanford University; Douglas Stewart, University of Pennsylvania.

### *Baseball Rules*

Edgar Fauver, Wesleyan University; J. H. Nichols, Oberlin College; Curry Hicks, Massachusetts Agricultural College; R. L. Fisher, University of Michigan; C. L. Lundgren, University of Illinois.

Advisory Committee: Leslie Mann, International Y. M. C. A. College; C. W. Whitten, State High School Athletic Association, Chicago.

### *Basket Ball Rules*

L. W. St. John, Ohio State University; Oswald Tower, Andover Academy, Editor; (1) Ralph Morgan, 2nd district; J. F. Bohler, 8th district; (2) W. McK. Barber, 1st district; C. L. Brewer, 5th district; (3) Gus Tebell, 3rd district; F. A. Schmidt, 6th district; (4) W. E. Meanwell, 4th district; E. L. Romney, 7th district.

### *Boxing Rules*

R. T. McKenzie, University of Pennsylvania; Francis C. Grant, Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia; Thomas Mills, Georgetown University; Lt. Com. O. O. Kessing, U. S. Naval Academy; James G. Driven, Virginia University; Lt. H. M. Monroe, U. S. Military Academy; Wm. H. Cowell, New Hampshire University.

### *Football Rules*

E. K. Hall, Dartmouth College; W. S. Langford (Member at large), 80 Maiden Lane, New York City; (1) T. A. D. Jones, 1st district; M. F. Ahearn, 5th district; (2) H. J. Stegeman, 3rd district; A. A. Stagg, 4th district; (3) Ray Morrison, 6th district; W. O. Hunter, 8th district; (4) W. G. Crowell, President Eastern Association of Intercollegiate Football Officials; C. Henry Smith, University of Colorado.

### *Gymnastic Rules*

C. W. Graydon, 160-10 Sanford Ave., Flushing, N. Y.; P. M. Clark, U. S. Naval Academy; Christopher Beling, 711 West 171 St., New York City; D. L. Hoffer, University of Chicago.

Advisory Committee: Roy Moore, New York University; E. G. Schroeder, University of Iowa; Harry Maloney, Stanford University.

### *Ice Hockey Rules*

Albert I. Prettyman, Hamilton College; Clarence N. Peacock, Princeton University; Joseph Stubbs, Harvard University; Edward Lowry, University of Michigan; Rufus J. Trimble, Columbia University.

Advisory Committee: F. A. Haist, Cornell University; L. K. Neidlinger, Dartmouth College; Lawrence M. Noble, Yale University; Rev. Frederick H. Sill, O.H.C., Kent School; Geo. Little, University of Wisconsin.

### *Lacrosse Rules*

L. J. Korn, Swarthmore College; L. D. Cox, Syracuse University; Albert Nies, Princeton University; R. T. Abercrombie, Johns Hopkins University.

Advisory Committee: R. Van Ormond, Johns Hopkins; Commander Reinicke, Annapolis, Md.; Major Mumma, West Point, N. Y.; A. F. Voshell, University of Virginia; J. B. Crenshaw, Georgia School of Technology; Charles Marsters, Harvard University.

### *Swimming Rules*

F. W. Luehring, University of Minnesota; E. T. Kennedy, Columbia University; A. E. Eilers, Washington University (St. Louis); R. J. H. Kiphuth, Yale University; Ernest Brandsten, Stanford University.



Advisory Committee: G. C. Hazelton, Dartmouth College; Henry Matalene, Princeton University; Henry Ortland, U. S. Naval Academy; Roy Henderson, University of Texas; M. Mann, University of Michigan.

### *Track Rules*

T. N. Metcalf, Iowa State College; E. A. Thomas, High School Federation; (1) Henry Schulte, 5th district; O. S. Edmondson, 8th district; (2) Clyde Littlefield, 6th district; John M. Cates, 1st district; (3) R. A. Fetzner, 3rd district; Creed Haymond, 7th district; (4) J. L. Griffith, 4th district; Lawson Robertson, 2nd district.

### *Volley Ball Rules*

J. H. McCurdy, International Y. M. C. A. College; S. C. Staley, University of Illinois; G. N. Messer, Williams College; L. G. Kramz, Northwestern University.

### *Wrestling Rules*

R. G. Clapp, University of Nebraska; J. A. Rockwell, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Walter O'Connell, Cornell University; C. P. Miles, Virginia Polytechnic Institute; G. M. Trautman, Ohio State University; D. B. Swingle, Montana State College.

Advisory Committee: C. J. Gallagher, Harvard University; D. B. Sinclair, Princeton University; Richard Barker, Cornell College; M. C. Gallagher, Oklahoma A. & M. College; R. J. McLean, University of Texas; Walter Franklin, University of Colorado; J. G. Arbuthnot, University of Washington; Major H. M. Read, Virginia Military Institute.

## ROLL OF MEMBERS

### COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

#### *First District*

Amherst College, Amherst, Mass., Arthur S. Pease, Ph.D., President.  
 Bates College, Lewiston, Maine, Clifton D. Gray, Ph.D., LL.D., President.  
 Boston College, Boston, Mass., Rev. James H. Dolan, President.  
 Boston University, Boston, Mass., Daniel L. Marsh, D.D., President.  
 Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Maine, Kenneth C. M. Sills, LL.D., President.  
 Brown University, Providence, R. I., Clarence A. Barbour, S.T.D., LL.D., President.  
 Connecticut Agricultural College, Storrs, Conn., Charles C. McCracken, Ph.D., President.  
 Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H., Ernest M. Hopkins, LL.D., President.  
 Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., Abbott Lawrence Lowell, LL.D., Ph.D., President.  
 International Y. M. C. A. College, Springfield, Mass., L. L. Doggett, Ph.D., President.  
 Massachusetts Agricultural College, Amherst, Mass., Roscoe W. Thatcher, D.Agr., LL.D., President.  
 Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Mass., Karl T. Compton, Sc.D., President.  
 Middlebury College, Middlebury, Vt., Paul Dwight Moody, D.D., President.  
 Norwich University, Northfield, Vt., Charles A. Plumley, LL.D., President.  
 Rhode Island State College, Kingston, R. I., John Barlow, Acting President.  
 Trinity College, Hartford, Conn., Rev. Remsen B. Ogilby, LL.D., President.  
 Tufts College, Medford, Mass., John A. Cousens, LL.D., President.  
 United States Coast Guard Academy, New London, Conn., Capt. Harry G. Hamlet, U. S. C. G., Superintendent.  
 University of Maine, Orono, Me., Harold S. Boardman, C.E., LL.D., President.  
 University of New Hampshire, Durham, N. H., Edward M. Lewis, LL.D., President.  
 University of Vermont, Burlington, Vt., Guy W. Bailey, LL.D., President.  
 Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., James L. McConaughy, Ph.D., LL.D., President.  
 Williams College, Williamstown, Mass., Harry A. Garfield, LL.D., President.  
 Worcester Polytechnic Institute, Worcester, Mass., Captain Ralph Earle, U.S.N., President.  
 Yale University, New Haven, Conn., James Rowland Angell, Litt.D., President.

#### *Second District*

Alfred University, Alfred, N. Y., Boothe C. Davis, Ph.D., LL.D., President.  
 Allegheny College, Meadville, Pa., James A. Beebe, D.D., LL.D., President.



Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y., Parke R. Kolbe, Ph.D., President.

Carnegie Institute of Technology, Pittsburgh, Pa., Thomas S. Baker, Ph.D., President.

Clarkson College of Technology, Potsdam, N. Y., Joseph Eugene Rowe, Ph.D., President.

Colgate University, Hamilton, N. Y., George B. Cutten, Ph.D., D.D., LL.D., President.

College of the City of New York, New York, N. Y., Frederick B. Robinson, Ph.D., President.

Columbia University, New York, N. Y., Nicholas Murray Butler, Ph.D., LL.D., President.

Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., Livingston Farrand, M.D., LL.D., President.

Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pa., Mervin G. Filler, Litt.D., President.

Duquesne University, Pittsburgh, Pa., Very Rev. M. A. Hehir, President.

Fordham University, New York, N. Y., Rev. William J. Duane, President.

Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster, Pa., Rev. Henry H. Apple, D.D., LL.D., President.

Geneva College, Beaver Falls, Pa., McLeod M. Pearce, D.D., President.

Gettysburg College, Gettysburg, Pa., Henry W. A. Hanson, President.

Hamilton College, Clinton, N. Y., Frederick C. Ferry, Sc.D., LL.D., President.

Haverford College, Haverford, Pa., W. W. Comfort, Ph.D., Litt.D., President.

Hobart College, Geneva, N. Y., Murray Bartlett, D.D., LL.D., President.

Lafayette College, Easton, Pa., William M. Lewis, M.A., President.

Lehigh University, S. Bethlehem, Pa., Charles R. Richards, E.M., LL.D., President.

Manhattan College, New York, N. Y., Brother Cornelius, President.

New York University, New York, N. Y., Elmer Ellsworth Brown, LL.D., Chancellor.

Pennsylvania Military College, Chester, Pa., Charles E. Hyatt, LL.D., President.

Pennsylvania State College, State College, Pa., Ralph D. Hetzel, LL.D., Litt.D., President.

Princeton University, Princeton, N. J., John G. Hibben, Ph.D., LL.D., President.

Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y., Palmer C. Ricketts, C.E., LL.D., President.

Rutgers University, New Brunswick, N. J., John M. Thomas, D.D., LL.D., President.

St. Lawrence University, Canton, N. Y., Richard Eddy Sykes, M.S., D.D., President.

St. Stephen's College, Annandale-on-Hudson, N. Y., Bernard I. Bell, D.D., Warden.

Stevens Institute of Technology, Hoboken, N. J., H. N. Davis, Ph.D., President.

Susquehanna University, Selinsgrove, Pa., Rev. G. Morris Smith, D.D., President.

Swarthmore College, Swarthmore, Pa., Frank Aydelotte, B.Litt. (Oxon.), President.

Syracuse University, Syracuse, N. Y., Charles W. Flint, D.D., LL.D., Chancellor.

Temple University, Philadelphia, Pa., Charles E. Beury, LL.B., President.

Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., Frank Parker Day, LL.D., Litt.D., President.

United States Military Academy, West Point, N. Y., Major General William R. Smith, U.S.A., Superintendent.

University of Buffalo, Buffalo, N. Y., Samuel P. Capen, Ph.D., President.

University of Delaware, Newark, Del., Walter Hullihen, Ph.D., D.C.L., LL.D., President.

University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa., Thomas S. Gates, LL.D., President.

University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pa., John G. Bowman, LL.D., Chancellor.

University of Rochester, Rochester, N. Y., Rush Rhees, D.D., LL.D., President.

Villanova College, Villanova, Pa., Rev. James H. Griffin, LL.D., O.S.A., President.

Virginia Military Institute, Lexington, Va., General John A. Lejeune, Superintendent.

Washington and Jefferson College, Washington, Pa., Simon Strousse Baker, LL.D., President.

West Virginia Wesleyan College, Buckhannon, W. Va., Homer E. Wark, Ph.D., President.

West Virginia University, Morgantown, W. Va., John R. Turner, Ph.D., President.

### *Third District*

Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Auburn, Ala., Bradford Knapp, LL.B., D.Agr., President.

Catholic University of America, Washington, D. C., Right Rev. James H. Ryan, D.D., President.

Centenary College, Shreveport, La., George S. Sexton, D.D., President.

Centre College, Danville, Ky., Charles J. Turck, M.A., LL.B., President.

Clemson Agricultural College, Clemson College, S. C., Enoch W. Sikes, Ph.D., President.

Duke University, Durham, N. C., William P. Few, Ph.D., LL.D., President.

Georgetown University, Washington, D. C., Rev. W. C. Nevils, Ph.D., President.

Georgia School of Technology, Atlanta, Ga., Marion L. Brittain, LL.D., President.

Howard University, Washington, D. C., Mordecai W. Johnson, D.D., President.

John B. Stetson University, De Land, Fla., Lincoln Hulley, Ph.D., President.

Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md., Joseph G. Ames, Ph.D., LL.D., President.

Loyola University, New Orleans, La., Very Rev. F. D. Sullivan, M.A., President.

Mississippi A. and M. College, Agricultural College, Miss., B. M. Walker, President.

Mount St. Mary's College, Emmitsburg, Md., Monsignor B. J. Bradley, LL.D., President.

North Carolina State College of Agriculture and Engineering, West Raleigh, N. C., Eugene C. Brooks, Litt.D., LL.D., President.

St. John's College, Annapolis, Md., R. E. Bacon, Acting President.

Tulane University, New Orleans, La., A. B. Dinwiddie, LL.D., President.

United States Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., Rear Admiral S. S. Robinson, U.S.N., Superintendent.

University of Florida, Gainesville, Fla., John J. Tigert, D.C.L., LL.D., President.

University of Georgia, Athens, Ga., Charles M. Snelling, Sc.D., President.

University of Maryland, College Park, Md., Raymond A. Pearson, LL.D., D. Agr., President.

University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, N. C., Frank P. Graham, President.



University of the South, Sewanee, Tenn., Benjamin F. Finney, LL.D., President.  
 University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tenn., H. A. Morgan, LL.D., President.  
 University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Va., Edwin A. Alderman, D.C.L., LL.D., President.  
 Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn., J. H. Kirkland, Ph.D., D.C.L., LL.D., Chancellor.  
 Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Blacksburg, Va., Julian A. Burruss, Ph.D., President.  
 Wake Forest College, Wake Forest, N. C., Thurman D. Kitchin, M.D., President.  
 Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Va., Francis P. Gaines, Ph.D., Litt.D., President.

#### *Fourth District*

Bradley Polytechnic Institute, Peoria, Ill., Frederic R. Hamilton, Ph.D., President.  
 Butler University, Indianapolis, Ind., Robert J. Aley, Ph.D., LL.D., President.  
 Carleton College, Northfield, Minn., Donald J. Cowling, D.D., LL.D., President.  
 College of St. Thomas, St. Paul, Minn., Archbishop Austin Dowling, President.  
 Denison University, Granville, Ohio, Avery A. Shaw, D.D., President.  
 DePauw University, Greencastle, Ind., G. Bromley Oxnam, D.D., President.  
 Indiana University, Bloomington, Ind., William L. Bryan, Ph.D., LL.D., President.  
 Knox College, Galesburg, Ill., Albert Britt, Litt.D., President.  
 Lawrence College, Appleton, Wis., Henry M. Wriston, Ph.D., LL.D., President.  
 Marquette University, Milwaukee, Wis., William M. Magee, S. J., President.  
 Miami University, Oxford, Ohio, Alfred H. Upham, Ph.D., LL.D., President.  
 Michigan State College, East Lansing, Mich., Robert S. Shaw, B.S.A., President.  
 Michigan State Normal College, Ypsilanti, Mich., Charles McKenny, LL.D., President.  
 Mount Union College, Alliance, Ohio, W. H. McMaster, D.D., LL.D., President.  
 Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill., Walter D. Scott, Ph.D., President.  
 Oberlin College, Oberlin, Ohio, Ernest H. Wilkins, Ph.D., President.  
 Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio, George W. Rightmire, M.A., President.  
 Ohio University, Athens, Ohio, Elmer B. Bryan, L.H.D., LL.D., President.  
 Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, Ohio, Edmund D. Soper, D.D., President.  
 Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind., Edward C. Elliott, Ph.D., President.  
 University of Akron, Akron, Ohio, George F. Zook, Ph.D., President.  
 University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill., Robert M. Hutchins, LL.D., President.  
 University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, Ohio, Herman Schneider, Sc.D., President.  
 University of Dayton, Dayton, Ohio, Rev. B. P. O'Reilly, B.A., President.

University of Detroit, Detroit, Mich., Rev. J. P. McNichols, S.J., A.M., President.  
 University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill., Harry W. Chase, Ph.D., LL.D., President.  
 University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich., Alexander G. Ruthven, Ph.D., President.  
 University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn., Lotus D. Coffman, Ph.D., President.  
 University of Notre Dame, Notre Dame, Ind., Rev. C. L. O'Donnell, Ph.D., President.  
 University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis., Glenn Frank, Litt.D., LL.D., President.  
 Western State Teachers College, Kalamazoo, Mich., Dwight B. Waldo, LL.D., President.  
 Wittenberg College, Springfield, Ohio, Rees E. Tulloss, Ph.D., LL.D., President.  
 Wooster College, Wooster, Ohio, Charles F. Wishart, D.D., President.

#### *Fifth District*

Coe College, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, Harry M. Gage, LL.D., President.  
 Creighton University, Omaha, Neb., William H. Agnew, M.S., President.  
 Drake University, Des Moines, Iowa, Daniel W. Morehouse, Ph.D., President.  
 Grinnell College, Grinnell, Iowa, John H. T. Main, Ph.D., LL.D., President.  
 Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa, Raymond M. Hughes, LL.D., President.  
 Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kans., F. D. Farrell, Agr.D., President.  
 State University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa, Walter A. Jessup, Ph.D., President.  
 University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kans., Ernest H. Lindley, Ph.D., Chancellor.  
 University of Missouri, Columbia, Mo., Walter Williams, LL.D., President.  
 University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Neb., Edgar A. Burnett, Sc.D., Chancellor.  
 University of Oklahoma, Norman, Okla., W. B. Bizzell, Ph.D., LL.D., President.  
 University of Wichita, Wichita, Kans., Harold W. Foght, Ph.D., President.  
 Washington University, St. Louis, Mo., G. R. Throop, Ph.D., Chancellor.

#### *Sixth District*

Baylor University, Waco, Texas, Samuel P. Brooks, LL.D., President.  
 Rice Institute, Houston, Texas, Edgar O. Lovett, Ph.D., LL.D., President.  
 Southern Methodist University, Dallas, Texas, C. C. Seecman, D.D., President.  
 Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College, College Station, Texas, Thomas O. Walton, President.  
 University of Texas, Austin, Texas, H. Y. Benedict, Ph.D., LL.D., President.

#### *Seventh District*

Colorado Agricultural College, Fort Collins, Col., Charles A. Lory, D.Sc., LL.D.



University of Colorado, Boulder, Colo., George Norlin, Ph.D., LL.D., President.  
University of Utah, Salt Lake City, Utah, George Thomas, Ph.D., President.

#### *Eighth District*

Oregon Agricultural College, Corvallis, Ore., William J. Kerr, President.  
Stanford University, Stanford University, Cal., Robert E. Swain, Ph.D., Acting President.  
State College of Washington, Pullman, Wash., Ernest O. Holland, Ph.D., President.  
University of California, Berkeley, Cal., Robert G. Sproul, LL.D., President.  
University of Oregon, Eugene, Ore., Arnold B. Hall, J. D., President.  
University of Southern California, Los Angeles, Cal., R. B. von Kleinsmid, Sc.D., LL.D., President.  
University of Washington, Seattle, Wash., M. Lyle Spencer, Ph.D., LL.D., President.

#### ALLIED MEMBERS

The Rocky Mountain Faculty Athletic Conference, comprising:

University of Colorado	Utah Agricultural College
Colorado State School of Mines	Colorado Agricultural College
Colorado College	Colorado State Teachers College
University of Denver	Western State Teachers College
Brigham Young University	Montana State College
University of Utah	University of Wyoming

The Kansas College Athletic Association, comprising:

Bethany College	Ottawa University
St. Mary's College	McPherson College
Baker University	Kansas Wesleyan University

The Northwest Intercollegiate Conference, comprising:

Oregon Agricultural College	Willamette University
College of Idaho	Pacific University
College of Puget Sound	Linfield College
Whitman College	

The Colored Intercollegiate Athletic Association, comprising:

Union University	Lincoln University
Virginia Normal and Industrial Institute	North Carolina State College
Virginia Theological Seminary and College	North Carolina Agricultural and Technical College
Shaw University	Howard University
	Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute

The Central Intercollegiate Athletic Conference, comprising:

College of Emporia	Kansas State Teachers College of Pittsburg
Kansas State Teachers College of Emporia	Municipal University of Wichita
Kansas State Teachers College of Hays	Southwestern College
	Washburn College

Indiana Intercollegiate Conference, comprising:

Ball State Teachers College	Indiana State Teachers College
Butler University	Indiana University
Central Normal College	Manchester College
Concordia College	Normal College, A. G. U.
DePauw University	Oakland City College
Earlham College	Purdue University
Evansville College	Rose Polytechnic Institute
Franklin College	University of Notre Dame
Hanover College	Valparaiso University
Huntington College	Vincennes University
Indiana Central College	Wabash College

The Southern California Intercollegiate Athletic Conference, comprising:

California Institute of Technology	San Diego State Teachers College
Occidental College	University of Redlands
Pomona College	Whittier College
La Verne College	Santa Barbara State Teachers College

The Mid-West Collegiate Athletic Conference, comprising:

Beloit College	Knox College
Carleton College	Lawrence College
Coe College	Monmouth College
Cornell College	Ripon College
Hamline University	

The Michigan Collegiate Conference, comprising:

Central State Normal School	College of the City of Detroit
Michigan State Normal College	Western State Normal School

The Missouri Valley Intercollegiate Athletic Association, comprising:

Iowa State College	University of Missouri
Kansas State Agricultural College	University of Nebraska
University of Kansas	University of Oklahoma

The Ohio College Athletic Conference, comprising:

Baldwin-Wallace College	Mount Union College
Capital University	Muskingum College
Case School of Applied Science	Oberlin College
College of Wooster	Ohio Northern University
Heidelberg University	Ohio State University
Hiram College	Otterbein College
Kenyon College	University of Dayton
Marietta College	Western Reserve University

The Middle Atlantic States College Athletic Conference, comprising:

Bucknell University	Muhlenberg College
Columbia University	New York University
University of Delaware	University of Pennsylvania
Drexel Institute	Pennsylvania Military College
Franklin and Marshall College	Princeton University
Gettysburg College	Rutgers University
Haverford College	Stevens Institute
Johns Hopkins University	Susquehanna University
Juniata College	Ursinus College
Lebanon Valley College	Washington College
Lehigh University	



The Southwest Athletic Conference, comprising:

Baylor University	Texas University
Rice Institute	University of Arkansas
Southern Methodist University	Texas Christian University
A. & M. College of Texas	

The Virginia Intercollegiate Athletic Conference, comprising:

Bridgewater College	Randolph-Macon College
Emory and Henry College	Roanoke College
Hampden-Sydney College	University of Richmond
Lynchburg College	William and Mary College

The Pacific Coast Intercollegiate Athletic Conference, comprising:

Oregon Agricultural College	University of Oregon
Stanford University	University of Southern California
State College of Washington	University of Washington
State University of Montana	University of California, at Los Angeles
University of California	
University of Idaho	

The Southern Conference, comprising:

University of Alabama	North Carolina State College
Alabama Polytechnic Institute	University of North Carolina
Clemson College	University of South Carolina
Duke University	University of the South
University of Florida	University of Tennessee
Georgia School of Technology	Tulane University
University of Georgia	Vanderbilt University
University of Kentucky	University of Virginia
Louisiana State University	Virginia Military Institute
University of Maryland	Virginia Polytechnic Institute
Mississippi A. & M. College	Washington and Lee University
University of Mississippi	

The Missouri Valley Conference, comprising:

Creighton University	Oklahoma A. & M. College
Drake University	Washington University
Grinnell College	

#### ASSOCIATE MEMBERS

Andover Academy, Andover, Mass.  
 Lawrenceville School, Lawrenceville, N. J.  
 Mercersburg Academy, Mercersburg, Pa.  
 New York Military Academy, Cornwall-on-Hudson, N. Y.  
 Rochester Athenaeum, Rochester, N. Y.  
 The Principia, St. Louis, Mo.  
 University School, Cleveland, Ohio.  
 Worcester Academy, Worcester, Mass.

#### PROCEEDINGS

The twenty-fifth annual convention of the National Collegiate Athletic Association met at the Hotel Astor, New York City, at 9:30 o'clock on December 31st, 1930, President Kennedy in the chair. The minutes of the last convention having been issued in printed form, the reading of the minutes was dispensed with.

The following registered their attendance at the session:

#### MEMBERS:

Alfred University: Prof. Paul B. Orvis.  
 Amherst College: Prof. A. W. Marsh, Prof. C. S. Porter, Prof. A. G. Wheeler.  
 Bates College: Prof. O. F. Cutts.  
 Boston University: Dean A. S. Begg, Director G. V. Brown, Comptroller R. E. Brown.  
 Bowdoin College: Prof. M. E. Morrell, Prof. R. H. Cobb, Coach J. J. Magee.  
 Brown University: Prof. F. W. Marvel, Dean S. T. Arnold, Prof. L. E. Swain.  
 Clarkson College: President J. E. Rowe.  
 Clemson College: Director D. H. Henry, Dr. L. W. Milford, Mr. J. C. Littlejohn.  
 College of the City of New York: Prof. Walter Williamson, Prof. F. A. Woll, Mr. G. E. Goss.  
 Columbia University: Dr. E. S. Elliott, Mr. Reynolds Benson, Mr. W. L. Hughes, Mr. G. F. Loeb.  
 Connecticut Agricultural College: Director R. G. Guyer.  
 Cornell University: Mr. Romeyn Berry.  
 Creighton University: Prof. A. A. Schabinger, Mr. A. R. Stark.  
 Dartmouth College: Prof. P. J. Kaney, Mr. H. M. Evans, Mr. H. W. Sampson.  
 Denison University: Prof. W. J. Livingston.  
 Fordham University: Mr. J. F. Coffey, Dean C. J. Deane.  
 Franklin and Marshall College: Prof. C. W. Mayser.  
 Gettysburg College: Prof. C. E. Dilheimer.  
 Georgia School of Technology: Prof. A. H. Armstrong.  
 Hamilton College: Director A. I. Prettyman, Mr. M. A. Weber, Mr. A. R. Winters.  
 Harvard University: Director W. J. Bingham, Mr. A. W. Samborski.  
 Haverford College: Mr. Archibald MacIntosh, Dr. J. A. Babbitt, Dean H. T. Brown, Jr.  
 Howard University: Prof. Frank Coleman.  
 Indiana University: Prof. Z. G. Clevenger, Mr. H. O. Page.  
 International Y. M. C. A. College: Dr. J. H. McCurdy, Prof. G. B. Affleck, Prof. E. J. Hickox, Prof. H. S. DeGroat, Prof. L. J. Judd, Mr. J. L. Rothacher, Mr. H. R. Clark.  
 Iowa State College: Dean S. W. Beyer, Prof. T. N. Metcalf, Mr. H. Otopalik.  
 Kansas State College: Prof. M. F. Ahearn.  
 Lafayette College: Dean D. B. Prentice, Mr. H. A. Lorenz.  
 Lehigh University: Prof. H. R. Reiter, Mr. J. G. Petrickin, Mr. Neil Carothers.  
 Loyola University: Director C. D. Shanghnessey.  
 Massachusetts Agricultural College: Prof. C. S. Hicks, Prof. L. L. Derby, Mr. L. E. Briggs.



Massachusetts Institute of Technology: Dr. J. A. Rockwell.  
 Miami University: Prof. G. L. Rider, Prof. C. M. Pittser.  
 Michigan State Normal College: Prof. J. H. McCulloch.  
 Mount Union College: Director J. M. Thorpe.  
 New York University: Prof. P. O. Badger, Director T. A. Distler, Mr. A. B. Nixon.  
 Northwestern University: Prof. O. F. Long, Prof. L. G. Kranz.  
 Oberlin College: Prof. C. W. Savage, Dr. J. H. Nichols, Mr. L. K. Butler.  
 Ohio State University: Prof. T. E. French, Prof. L. W. St. John.  
 Ohio University: Prof. O. C. Bird.  
 Ohio Wesleyan University: Prof. G. E. Gauthier, Mr. P. C. Edwards.  
 Oregon State College: Dean C. V. Langton.  
 Pennsylvania Military College: Mr. C. L. Conner.  
 Pennsylvania State College: Dean R. L. Sackett.  
 Princeton University: Dr. C. W. Kennedy, Dr. J. E. Raycroft, Mr. A. S. Bushnell.  
 Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute: Prof. H. A. VanVelsor.  
 Rhode Island State College: Prof. F. W. Keney.  
 Rice Institute: Dr. H. A. Scott.  
 Rutgers University: Mr. H. J. Rockafeller, Prof. M. A. Blake, Prof. J. H. Reilly, Dean W. T. Marvin.  
 St. John's College: Mr. M. T. Riggs, Comptroller E. H. Crouch.  
 Stanford University: Prof. W. B. Owens, Mr. A. R. Masters, Dr. E. F. Roth.  
 Stevens Institute: Director J. A. Davis.  
 Susquehanna University: President G. M. Smith, Prof. L. D. Grossman.  
 Swarthmore College: Prof. F. C. Palmer, Prof. C. C. Miller, Dr. E. L. Mercer, Mr. C. K. Dellmouth.  
 Syracuse University: Mr. T. K. Keane.  
 Temple University: Dr. C. M. Russell.  
 Texas A. and M. College: Dean C. E. Friley.  
 Trinity College: Dr. H. C. Swan, Prof. Ray Oosting.  
 Tulane University: Prof. B. W. Bierman.  
 Union College: Director H. A. Bruce.  
 U. S. Coast Guard Academy: Lt. Comdr. L. H. Baker, Lt. J. S. Merri-  
 man.  
 U. S. Military Academy: Col. R. G. Alexander.  
 U. S. Naval Academy: Comdr. F. G. Reinicke, Dr. E. B. Taylor, Mr. A. K. Snyder.  
 University of California: Prof. T. M. Putnam.  
 University of Cincinnati: Prof. R. G. Babcock.  
 University of Georgia: Dean S. V. Sanford, Dean H. J. Stegeman.  
 University of Illinois: Prof. George Huff, Mr. A. R. vonLehsten.  
 University of Maine: Prof. T. S. Curtis.  
 University of Michigan: Prof. F. H. Yost.  
 University of Minnesota: Prof. F. W. Luehring.  
 University of Missouri: Prof. C. L. Brewer.  
 University of Nebraska: Dr. R. G. Clapp, Director H. D. Gish.  
 University of New Hampshire: Prof. W. H. Cowell.  
 University of North Carolina: Director R. A. Fetzer.  
 University of Pennsylvania: Vice-Provost G. A. Brakeley, Dr. R. Tait McKenzie, Mr. G. A. Hardwick, Mr. H. J. Swarts, Dr. Michael Dorizas.  
 University of Rochester: Prof. Edwin Fauver.  
 University of the South: Dr. W. H. MacKeller, Mr. H. J. Harman.  
 University of Southern California: Mr. W. O. Hunter.  
 University of Texas: Prof. W. E. Metzenthin, Mr. Roy Henderson.  
 University of Utah: Dr. H. L. Marshall.  
 University of Vermont: Prof. J. A. Donahue.  
 University of Virginia: Dr. A. F. Voshell.

University of Wisconsin: Prof. J. F. A. Pyre, Director G. E. Little.  
 Vanderbilt University: Dr. L. C. Glenn.  
 Virginia Polytechnic Institute: Prof. C. P. Miles.  
 Wake Forest College: Director P. Miller.  
 Washington University: Prof. A. H. Sharpe, Mr. A. E. Eilers.  
 Washington and Lee College: Director R. A. Smith.  
 Wesleyan University: Prof. F. W. Nicolson, Prof. Edgar Fauver, Prof. J. F. Martin, Prof. Dale Lash, Prof. H. G. McCurdy.  
 Western State Teachers College: Mr. J. A. Hyames.  
 West Virginia University: Dr. C. P. Schott.  
 Williams College: Prof. G. N. Messer, Prof. C. L. Graham.  
 Worcester Polytechnic Institute: Prof. P. R. Carpenter.  
 Yale University: President J. R. Angell, Dean C. W. Mendell, Prof. N. S. Buck.

#### ALLIED MEMBERS (Conferences):

Central Intercollegiate Conference, Kansas: Prof. S. L. Householder.  
 Illinois Intercollegiate Conference: Mr. C. W. Whitten.  
 Kansas Athletic Conference: Dean A. H. King.  
 Mid West Intercollegiate Conference: Prof. E. R. Jackson.  
 Ohio College Athletic Conference: Prof. C. W. Savage.  
 Rocky Mountain Conference: Prof. H. R. Merrill.  
 Western Conference: Dean C. C. Williams.

#### ASSOCIATE MEMBERS (Secondary Schools):

Lawrenceville School: Mr. Lorry Prentiss.  
 Mercersburg Academy: Mr. J. M. Miller.  
 Phillips Academy, Andover: Mr. Oswald Tower.

#### NON-MEMBERS:

Prof. G. T. Bresnahan, University of Iowa.  
 Dr. John Brown, Jr., National Council Y. M. C. A.  
 Mr. Avery Brundage, President, American Olympic Association.  
 Prof. C. H. Edwards, Colby College.  
 Mr. Mark Ellington, Mechanics Institute, Rochester, N. Y.  
 Mr. J. E. Farrell, Providence College.  
 Mr. L. J. Frank, Pacific University.  
 Mr. George W. Graves, Treasurer, American Olympic Association.  
 Mr. Roy M. Hawley, Marshall College.  
 Mr. W. J. Jacomb, Groton School.  
 Mr. Tucker Jones, William and Mary College.  
 Dr. A. S. Lamb, Canadian Intercollegiate Athletic Association.  
 Prof. E. S. Liston, Baker University.  
 Director J. Raubenheimer, Long Island University.  
 Mr. S. L. Robinson, Mississippi College.  
 Dr. Howard J. Savage, Carnegie Foundation.  
 Dean C. C. Williams, University of Iowa.



## MORNING SESSION

The President gave his annual address, which will be found on pages 85 to 93. President James R. Angell, of Yale University, spoke on: The Familiar Problems of Collegiate Athletics. Mr. Avery Brundage, President of the American Olympic Association, gave an address on: The Olympic Ideal, and American Participation in the Olympic Games. These two addresses will be found in full on pages 94 to 122. An interesting feature of the morning session was the presentation by the Association to Mr. E. K. Hall, Chairman of the Football Rules Committee, and to General Palmer E. Pierce, honorary President of the Association, of gifts symbolizing the appreciation of the organization for valuable services rendered. A gold football was given to Mr. Hall and a silver bowl to General Pierce. Mr. W. R. Okeson, of Lehigh University, read an Appreciation of Mr. Hall, and General Pierce made the presentation in a speech which will be found, along with Mr. Okeson's address, on pages 132 to 143.

Dean Sanford, of the University of Georgia, then read an Appreciation of General Pierce, which will be found on pages 144 to 147, as also General Pierce's reply of acceptance.

## AFTERNOON SESSION

The Secretary-Treasurer read his report, stating that four meetings of the Executive Committee had been held during the year. The following recommendations of the Executive Committee were approved.

Next year's meeting is to be held in New York City on December 31st, 1931, in accordance with the following program of allied meetings:

Monday, December 28, Physical Directors; Trustees of Football Coaches Association.

Tuesday, December 29, Physical Directors; Football Coaches; Student Health Association.

Wednesday, December 30, Student Health; Intra-mural Organization; N. C. A. A. Round Tables and Council.

Thursday, December 31, N. C. A. A. Convention.

Voted to meet in August, 1932, at Los Angeles at the time of the Olympic Games.

The Treasurer reported a balance on hand of \$7,257.37, the accounts having been audited by Professor Owens.

Voted to elect to membership Virginia Polytechnic Institute, and to allied membership the Southern Conference and the Missouri Valley Conference.

President Kennedy reported that the N. C. A. A. was now represented on the Executive Committee of the American Olympic Association by himself, as Vice-President, and by the following three members designated by the N. C. A. A. to represent them on that committee, Dr. J. E. Raycroft, of Princeton University, Professor A. A. Stagg, of Chicago University, and Mr. Romeyn Berry, of Cornell University; also by the following three elected by the Executive Committee of the Olympic Association from a list of ten nominated by the N. C. A. A.: Mr. W. J. Bingham, of Harvard University, Professor L. W. St. John, of Ohio State University, and Professor F. W. Luehring, of the University of Minnesota. He reported also the following N. C. A. A. representatives on the Olympic Selections Committee:

### *Track and Field:*

T. N. Metcalf, Iowa State College,  
A. A. Stagg, University of Chicago,  
A. C. Gilbert, Yale University,  
W. J. Bingham, Harvard University.

### *Swimming and Diving:*

F. W. Luehring, University of Minnesota,  
R. J. H. Kiphuth, Yale University,  
Matthew Mann, University of Michigan,  
Henry Ortland, U. S. Naval Academy.

### *Wrestling:*

R. G. Clapp, University of Nebraska,  
Hugo Otopalik, Iowa State College,  
D. B. Swingle, Montana State College,  
D. B. Sinclair, Princeton University.

### *Ice Hockey:*

A. I. Prettyman, Hamilton College,  
R. J. Trimble, Columbia University,  
Alfred Winsor, Harvard University,  
Leon Archibald, University of Minnesota.

### *Boxing:*

Francis C. Grant, University of Pennsylvania,  
H. M. Munroe, U. S. Military Academy,  
O. O. Kessing, U. S. Naval Academy,  
Hugo Bezdek, Pennsylvania State College.

### *Rowing:*

Maxwell Stevenson, Columbia University,  
J. A. Brown, University of Pennsylvania,  
Julian Curtis, Yale University,  
T. M. Putnam, University of California.



*Gymnastics:*

C. W. Graydon, Dartmouth College,  
D. L. Hoffer, University of Chicago,  
P. M. Clark, U. S. Naval Academy,  
Christopher Beling, Princeton University.

*Fencing:*

L. M. Schoonmaker, Princeton University,  
Lieut. J. M. Pesek, U. S. Military Academy,  
Norman Cohn, Columbia University,  
Joseph C. Levis, Mass. Institute of Technology.

Dean Sanford reported that his committee on the co-ordination of athletic agencies would not be able to report until next year.

Dean C. W. Mendell of Yale University read the report of the special committee on the Carnegie Foundation Bulletin No. 23, on American College Athletics. This report will be found in full on pages 79-84.

It was announced from the Executive Committee that the N. C. A. A. Wrestling Meet would be held at Brown University, Providence, R. I., March 27 and 28, 1931, and that on the same dates the N. C. A. A. Swimming Meet would be held in Chicago under the auspices of Northwestern University.

On motion of one of the delegates it was voted that the Executive Committee should consider and report at the next meeting on the present policy of the N. C. A. A. in holding national meets.

Dean S. W. Beyer, Chairman of the Committee on Committees, made nominations for the several Rules Committees which were accepted and adopted, as found on pages 2-4.

Professor T. E. French, of Ohio State University, for the Committee on Nominations, read a proposed list of officers for 1931. His report was accepted and adopted, and the list of officers will be found on page 1.

The meeting adjourned at 4:30 p. m.

FRANK W. NICOLSON,  
*Secretary.*

REPORTS OF DISTRICTS

FIRST DISTRICT

PROFESSOR A. W. MARSH, AMHERST COLLEGE

This survey of the year 1930 in New England will indicate (1) the increase or decrease in the number of intercollegiate sports, (2) the increase or decrease in the number of students taking part, (3) the new regulations governing intercollegiate activities which may indicate a trend of opinion regarding these sports.

In seven of the colleges new sports have been added. Soccer has appeared as an intercollegiate sport in four, lacrosse in two, and 150 lb. football teams have been tried with success at both Harvard and Yale. At one college a sport, basketball, has been dropped due chiefly to the remoteness of the institution. In March the National Collegiate Swimming Championship Meet was held very successfully at the new swimming pool at Harvard University.

The number of participants in intercollegiate games has increased, due considerably to the development of intercollege games for intramural teams. This form of competition is becoming more and more popular and, if allowed to remain rather informal, will be one of the best developments for many years. Beside the 150 lb. football teams, Harvard and Yale have arranged games for their championship class teams. The competition for junior varsity is increasing. At Wesleyan, Williams, and Amherst, tennis teams of 25 men each, none of them varsity men, have met. At the close of the winter term the intramural basketball, wrestling, and handball champions at Wesleyan and Amherst played for intercollegiate supremacy. At the larger universities, where rowing is possible many teams have been developed to compete with rival colleges. Within the next year there will be many more intramural teams playing similar teams from other colleges. In some places the development of these intramural games seems to have reduced slightly the size of the varsity squads, but in no case has this been deplored by directors. At one college it has been reported that several seniors have voluntarily dropped out of intercollegiate competition in order to have more time to devote to other interests. This has been interpreted by this college as favoring the limitation of all students to two years of competition, thus freeing the senior year for recreational games and the doing of more advanced college work.

Eleven colleges in New England are grouped together and have elected a committee to select officials for football games. This committee appoints all officials from its carefully selected, active



list for all football contests among its members. The fees are fixed in advance and expenses have been standardized. The results are very satisfactory. It is proposed to do the same sort of thing for basketball and even hockey.

One college has recognized each intercollegiate sport as entitled to the same recognition, and has abolished the so-called major and minor distinctions by giving a uniform letter to all men representing the college on teams. One more college has passed the freshman rule. At Amherst the faculty have adopted the principle that after freshman year all students who are regularly enrolled as students for a degree are entitled to participate in the intercollegiate games. Any limitation of such play, except for transfer students, is determined by the number of absences allowed. Students whose grades are lower are allowed fewer absences from classes, but may play within this limitation. It is assumed that a student should be able to play the game of his choice and continue to do the work required by the college. Students failing in this are to be dropped from college. This indicates an acceptance of well regulated and approved intercollegiate games as a privilege extended to all members of the college.

## SECOND DISTRICT

### DEAN R. L. SACKETT, THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEGE

The relations of colleges and universities in the second district are in general healthy and wholesome. The development of a closer relationship has been furthered by two meetings of faculty representatives of physical education and athletics. These were held at the University of Pennsylvania, which acted as host at a luncheon following the meetings.

The first meeting, held on April 26, at the time of the Intercollegiate Track Meet, discussed "athletic scholarships". After extended consideration it was decided that a statement should be sent through the Secretary of the N. C. A. A. to the committee considering the Carnegie report which expressed the feeling that *all* scholarships should be administered by the institution "in open competition", both to prevent abuse and to avoid public criticism where subsidies to athletes did not in fact exist but where conditions made it possible. The representatives present said:

"No doubt in many instances the present method is not open to serious criticism except that the *appearance* may give a wrong impression and the possibility remains that partiality may be shown the prospective athlete as compared with a worthy student who is not an athlete."

At the second meeting, held at the University of Pennsylvania, two questions were discussed which had been submitted in advance. Dean Prentice presented a paper on "Eligibility for Intercollegiate Competition". It was his opinion, agreed to by those present, that the scholarship standards set up by each institution were generally observed. Those present approved his statement that where one institution had information which appeared reliable, and which questioned the eligibility of a player on an opposing team, the information should be sent the institution concerned as a matter of courtesy. To ignore or suppress it was not good sportsmanship, nor for the best interests of intercollegiate sports. It was agreed that publicity should not be given the subject. In conclusion, Dean Prentice said:

"I should feel unfairly treated if a person in a similar position in another college with evidence, or what he believed to be evidence, of professionalism in connection with any Lafayette player refrained from sending it to me, and I am quite certain that fellow chairmen in other institutions will feel the same way."

The exchange of lists of eligible players was also discussed, but without a definite conclusion being reached. It was felt that where such lists were sent by one institution a corresponding list should be sent in acknowledgment.

"Should officials of other sports than football be selected by an impartial jury?" This subject also received consideration, but no conclusion was reached.

Those present favored the continuation of such meetings, one of which might well be held at the time and place of a spring intercollegiate meeting, and the other in the fall after the close of the football season, perhaps in conjunction with the Middle Atlantic States Collegiate Athletic Conference which usually occurs immediately following Thanksgiving.

The meetings were evidence of the excellent spirit of those institutions represented, and emphasized the value of closer acquaintanceship of those responsible for intercollegiate relations in athletics. Numerous questions were frankly discussed, and the standards or practices pursued were freely stated.

*Intramural Sports.* The growth of intramural sports in the second district was emphasized in the report of Dr. Kennedy last year. There is abundant evidence in the replies received from a number of institutions that there is a continuing expansion in this field. Inter-fraternity, inter-group, and other leagues have been formed, or are being continued, with increasing participation.

Syracuse University, Hobart College, and Franklin and Marshall College reported increased emphasis on intramural sports.



Director Davidson, of Syracuse, reports:

"For Syracuse University I am glad to report a growing interest in intramural sports. For a number of years we have had a very successful inter-fraternity program, conducted entirely by the students, without any paid director. The program is supervised by the Department of Physical Education, but the students pay all expenses and manage the various leagues.

"In the past year all required physical education classes have been conducted with leagues in the various sports in season. We have also had athletic leagues in the R.O.T.C., and a number of all-university tournaments.

"All scholarships at our institution are administered through the Dean's office, and are only given out to men with unusual academic and all around ability. Athletic scholarships have been reduced to a very small number."

Professor C. E. Hammett, of Allegheny College (on leave of absence), says:

"For several years we have conducted a very full intramural program, but this year, Mr. H. Paul Way, Assistant Director of Physical Education, has introduced some innovations which appear to be an improvement, particularly in organization. I am not familiar with the details, but will ask him to describe them fully to you.

"Replying to your further inquiries, I am in favor of scholarships, but believe they should be administered by the institution, and only after investigation indicates that the prospective recipient would be a desirable member of the student body.

"And as to 'sportsmanlike procedure in cases of doubtful eligibility', there is no question in my mind but that all institutions should be willing to transmit freely full information where desired."

President Bartlett, of Hobart College, says:

"All scholarships are based upon academic standing and need for help. Scholarship men must maintain a standing not lower than C in every subject, and scholarships must be forfeited at the end of the semester where this standing is not maintained. We do not believe in 'athletic scholarships'. Regular scholarships may be held by athletes only under the above conditions.

"Last year, Hobart had its first supervised intramural program. The student body numbered somewhat over 300. Taking into account the comparatively large number of men who enter into organized athletics for intercollegiate competition, it is felt that a very satisfactory proportion of

students entered into intramural competition with great spirit and enthusiasm."

He also includes interesting data giving the increasing number of sports and participants in them.

Dean Omwake, of Franklin and Marshall College, reports as follows:

*"Intramural Sports.* Franklin and Marshall College has stressed the value of intramural sports for many years, and there has been a very decided growth in this kind of activity in the last four years. I am inclined to think that there was not quite as much interest last year as in the year preceding, because of the fact that two years ago we had no varsity baseball schedule and we put on instead a heavy campaign for intra-mural baseball, which was decidedly successful. Last year we reverted to a varsity baseball schedule, with a consequent letting up of interest in intra-mural baseball. There is a possibility that we will again do away with a varsity schedule for baseball next year, and stress the intramural. There has been a very decided reaction in that direction.

*"Scholarships.* Here at Franklin and Marshall College we are decidedly of the opinion that all scholarship aid should be administered by the institution. In fact we go a little further and say that there should be no athletic scholarships. If an athlete should be worthy of help it should not be denied him. On the other hand we *insist* that it should not be given to him because he is an athlete. We think that the basis of aid to students should be three-fold, first, evidence of financial need, second, properly authenticated scholarship, and third, good character as evidenced by the testimonials of those who know the candidate.

*"Procedure in questions of ineligibility.* In my judgment the proper and courteous way to handle any question in which ineligibility is involved is to state frankly and fully your side of the question to the other college. Nothing can be gained by trying to cover things up, and besides it is not honest. We had a little question of that kind this year—I say little, because it was based on a very small point—and what we did was to state all the facts to the other college in question and when they saw the situation they removed their objection."

The small colleges, as well as the larger institutions, are emphasizing "home" grown athletics.

The report of the Carnegie Foundation on Intercollegiate Athletics was not discussed, as it was understood that a supple-



mentary report would be made which would show conditions as they are today, and it is the belief of the writer that such a report, if made, will in some measure reassure the supporters of athletics that many of the charges against intercollegiate sportsmanship will have been removed. There will remain, however, much for the institutions to do in restraining overemphasis on intercollegiate athletics. The movement toward a better balance by emphasizing intramural sports is well under way and, if continued, will remove one of the most serious charges against collegiate sports.

#### SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT

A number of valuable replies were received from colleges in the second district after I had sent my report to the secretary. These showed such an impressive growth of intramural athletic interest and participation that this supplement is necessary in order to do justice to the subject.

Dr. J. E. Raycroft, of Princeton University, said that students are participating in thirty-eight different sport classes in their intra-collegiate calendar and in seven intercollegiate sports.

He says: "In freshman sports about 352, or 59%, report out for athletic teams, and about 606, or 38%, of the sophomores, juniors, and seniors report for varsity teams. These figures represent individuals and eliminate duplications. It is probable that a somewhat smaller number actually compete, somewhere in the neighborhood of 30%. In the intra-collegiate sports, the number of individuals engaged is approximately 1300 men, about 60% of the undergraduate body. The percentage of undergraduates taking part in intra- or inter-collegiate sports has been for the past five or six years in the neighborhood of 90%."

Dr. Elliott, of Columbia University, and Chairman Badger, of New York University, both emphasize the difficulties which their institutions face in obtaining adequate space facilities for the development of intramural sports.

On the subjects of athletic scholarships and eligibility, Dr. Elliott says:

*Athletic Scholarships*—Columbia University has no athletic scholarships, and, I may add, we are opposed to such.

*Eligibility of Players*—We believe it not only proper but desirable that, when we receive data respecting the eligibility of a player, said information be brought to the attention of the proper person or persons in the sister institution. We also believe that the informant should accept without question the disposition of the case as made by the party of the second part.

Mr. Philip O. Badger, Assistant to the Chancellor, New York University, says:

*Intramural Sports*—Our director of intramural sports tells me that among other things he could without question have in the neighborhood of five hundred basketball teams competing this winter in intramural competition if space were available. This one illustration will give you some idea of the keenness and zest with which the men and women of this university would like to enter intramural sports.

The following statistics show the increase in participation in our intramural sports program:

Sport	1926-27	1929-30
Touch Ball (Football)	—	304
Cross Country	—	23
Golf	—	23
Wrestling	30	—
Swimming	100	228
Basketball	250	637
Bowling	—	108
Baseball (Playground)	—	200
Boxing	75	—
Tennis	40	318
Track	350	768
Mass Ball	250	500
Tug-of-War	125	420
Volley Ball	—	227
Fencing	—	72
Total	1220	3828
*Informal Basketball	—	1500
Grand Total	1220	5328

\* Played by students enrolled in the regular physical training courses at Washington Square at times other than the regular class periods.

*The Administration of Scholarships*—There is no question in our minds but that all scholarships should be administered by the university. This is the practice at New York University, where the same procedure of endorsement and nomination by the dean of the school concerned, with final confirmation by the Chancellor of the University, is required for all types of scholarships. As you may judge from this, no line of demarkation exists from this procedure between the awards made to students possessing no athletic interest and ability and those who possess such qualities and abilities.

Effective with the academic year 1931-32, such scholarships will be awarded on a basis of selection patterned after that of the Rhodes Scholarships.

*Information Concerning Ineligibility*—In general, however, I may say that I am heartily in favor of the transmission of full information concerning players whose eligibility is questioned. It seems to me that this is the only



proper and sportsmanlike attitude to take in regard to the matter.

Since the publication of Bulletin Twenty-three of the Carnegie Foundation, very thorough consideration has been given at New York University to the whole program of intercollegiate and intramural athletics by committees of the Council of the University and of the faculty. We are all anxious to have certain shortcomings of intercollegiate athletics eliminated, and shall work for the preservation of all that is finest and best in this competition.

Professor Albert I. Prettyman, of Hamilton College, replies in part as follows:

Intramural sports have continued their interest at Hamilton during the past year, and we do not anticipate increasing or reducing the program. We believe that they are becoming more stable, and that they are being accepted and looked forward to by the undergraduates. In other words, they have become a part of the undergraduates' activities.

I am enclosing a copy of the rules of the New York State Intercollegiate Athletic Conference, including eligibility blank. Where member colleges are interested in ineligible athletes, the matter is promptly and naturally handled by the Eligibility Committee. If there should be a question of ineligibility with a college outside of the conference, Hamilton would probably complete the engagement and discontinue relations until satisfied that the doubtful conditions have been removed. Colleges whose minimum eligibility requirements are equal to the conference rules and printed in their college rules might properly be asked for information concerning questions of doubtful eligibility of athletes.

My personal experience with the New York State Conference has convinced me that, although the membership is not homogeneous, we have increased our mutual respect through clearer understandings. I expect that the holding of formal or informal conference meetings of limited local groups will aid the improvement of athletic conditions generally.

Scholarships should be awarded by the college administrations. Where recipients of scholarships receive them through private donors or other groups separated from the regular college scholarships, then such recipients should be subject to the same requirements for retaining them as are the holders of scholarships that are awarded by the institution.

Dean Arthur W. Tarbell, of Carnegie Institute of Technology, reports:

*Intramural sports* are handled by the Interfraternity Council with the aid of our Department of Physical Training, the approximate number of participants being:

Basketball	200
Track	150
Swimming	75

No new development in these sports occurred in the past year, except a well-sustained interest and a tendency to enlarge.

*Scholarships.* With regard to athletic scholarships, the alumni members of our Athletic Council would doubtless feel, if the question came up, that the institution should administer them. The faculty members, of whom I am one, are not inclined to take this point of view. Personally, I do not feel that it would remedy the objectionable features that now exist. It would be largely a gesture and a matter of record keeping. If the parties having ulterior interests are not willing to forego irregularities under the present practice, they would hardly be likely to do so under any new set-up.

The only new athletic developments within the last year have been the organization of varsity and freshman boxing teams.

*Eligibility.* With regard to eligibility, Carnegie, in the past, has not questioned the eligibility of her opponents, but has left this matter entirely in the hands of the competing institutions. The eligibility rules throughout the colleges of this district differ; there are no uniform standards. We would welcome a conference in this district that would draw up a set of rules governing colleges in Classes A and B.

Walter R. Okeson, Secretary of Lehigh University, writes as follows:

I might say that during the past year there has been a decided increase in intramural sports at Lehigh, both indoor and outdoor. We are cramped for playing space outdoors, and this, more than anything else, prevents a more rapid advancement of our intramural sport program.

Lehigh is absolutely of the opinion that all scholarships should be administered by the institution, and we are strongly opposed to athletic scholarships of any kind. I am glad to say there are none in existence at Lehigh; we abolished them some time ago.

We believe that any of our opponents are entitled to a full report from us in regard to the eligibility of any athlete competing on our teams. All questions of eligibility are handled by our Faculty Committee, and I know that they would



always be glad to give full information to any inquiring competitor.

Director Hugo Bezdek, of the Department of Physical Education at the Pennsylvania State College, reports that in 1929-30 Penn State had 155 teams participating in seven different sports in intramural contests, the total number participating on these teams in interfraternity contests being 1260 men; that 175 teams competed in basketball and baseball alone between non-fraternity units, and totaling 1460 students. A total of 2720 students participated in organized intramural sports. In addition, there were also inter-class competitions in nine different sports. The Director reports that the School of Physical Education and Athletics is promoting a larger program in intramurals than at any time in the past.

### THIRD DISTRICT

DEAN S. V. SANFORD, UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA

Nothing out of the ordinary has occurred during the year in this district, so far as I have been able to ascertain. It has been a most pleasant year, with a marked tendency on the part of institutions towards maintaining their athletic activities on a high plane and making efficient use of sports for character building.

It is evident from press comment and from personal observation that our undergraduates of today have a saner attitude towards athletics, particularly intercollegiate football, than many of our graduates. This, it seems to me, may be easily accounted for on the ground that so many of the undergraduates now participate in some form of college sports, and have the athletic point of view, while undergraduates of a former decade took no part in college athletics, but were content to sit on the bleachers, both at practice and at the games, to criticize the coaches and the players. This type of graduate is continuing after graduation what he learned in college—the critical attitude towards the game as played, and intercollegiate sports as managed and controlled.

### *Misleading Articles*

Articles continue to appear in our leading magazines calling upon college authorities to curb intercollegiate football and to magnify minor sports. These well informed writers never suggest how this can be done. Unfortunately, there can be no minor sports in this district without gate receipts from intercollegiate football. To the extent that gate receipts increase from intercollegiate football, to that extent can minor sports be encouraged and increased. Every institution which is making money in this district is using it to improve athletic facilities for intercollegiate

athletics and intramural sports. This money is needed, for in this district the institutions themselves can not finance an athletic program. I think it can be said with almost certainty that those institutions which have received large financial returns, or even modest financial returns, have made provision for an adequate program of minor sports and intramural activities. Where ample provision has not been made, it is due to lack of funds and not to lack of interest in those sports that will furnish a program of athletics for all.

It is unfortunate that at the present time so many half-baked statements are appearing in the press indicting college sports. Some of the articles are written by men whom the public believe to know athletic conditions, and for that reason their articles carry weight. Too often these articles are based upon current rumors and not upon facts. All college authorities welcome facts gathered by men seeking to make a study of actual conditions so that good may result. Such is "Bulletin 23" of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching. Attention should be called to the fact that it was the National Collegiate Athletic Association that requested the Carnegie Foundation to make this careful study of college athletics. At first, through a garbled account appearing in the press before the Bulletin reached the authorities of our institutions, it was misunderstood, but today it is accepted as a real asset in helping all who are really interested in studying and solving athletic problems.

In a recent article on "This Big Business of College Football", it was stated that Yale demanded a guarantee of \$50,000 for playing the University of Georgia on the occasion of the dedication of its stadium. In another article "This Business of Schedule Making" the statement was made that Georgia demanded a guarantee of \$50,000 from New York University. Such a guarantee did not stand in the way of New York University, so the game was played in the Yankee Stadium. Now, if the statements made about other institutions are as inaccurate as those made about the University of Georgia, it is no wonder that the general public is laboring under the conviction that all athletic associations have large sums of money with which to conduct minor sports and intramural athletics.

What are the facts? Yale came to the University of Georgia upon invitation, and accepted only the amount of money that Yale had given Georgia for going to New Haven. Georgia made no demands whatever on New York University, and received only a modest guarantee. No wonder the public misunderstands college athletics. If the public and the press would only let institutions handle their own affairs, there would be far less hysteria on the subject of intercollegiate sports. That colleges and universities have their problems all admit; that they will solve them by the aid of the Carnegie Foundation and other similar organiza-



tions, and their careful study of the problems involved, no one doubts.

To aid me in the preparation of this report as to athletic conditions in this district, I sent a questionnaire to the members of the twenty-three institutions in the Southern Conference, and to groups of members of other athletic associations. In reply to the question "Why has there been an increase or decrease in football attendance", it was stated that there had been a decrease at nearly all the games played this season. The cause assigned was general business depression all over the country. In some cases the decrease had been heavy, in others very slight, and in a few instances the attendance showed an increase. In contests between colorful teams the interest was still very high, and the depression had little or no effect upon attendance. Business depression has been general and has been felt in all lines of business, even amusements and college football. With this decrease in gate receipts, most of the institutions will have to recast their budgets, and the minor sports and intramural athletics will have to be curtailed. In my judgment, interest in football in this district is as high as it is on the Pacific Coast.

#### *By-Law Requirements*

Under the constitution and by-laws of this organization each district representative is required to report on certain specific topics named in Article II, Section 2.

(a) Existing eligibility rules have been enforced with a greater degree of strictness than heretofore. Formerly there was a tendency on the part of college authorities to pass all doubtful cases to the various executive committees for action, but now only cases of extreme doubt are handled in this manner. This I consider to be real progress—just what should have been the method years ago.

(b) Modifications or additions to the eligibility code are made from time to time at the annual meetings of the various athletic associations in this district.

The junior college movement is growing all over this country, and for some years it has presented a real problem in the administration of athletics. At the annual meeting of the Southern Conference the following amendment to the by-laws was adopted:

"Graduates of junior colleges accredited by a regional standardizing association shall be eligible to participate in intercollegiate athletics on conference teams their first year, but the time of their participation shall be limited to two years over a period of two college years counting from the time of first matriculation. Non-graduates of accredited junior colleges shall not be eligible until they have been in

college one full year, and the time of participation shall be limited to two years over a period of three years, counting from the time of first matriculation."

This amendment will perhaps encourage junior colleges to become accredited; it will encourage the student to continue his work in the institution until he is graduated, and it will discourage proselyting junior college athletics. The non-graduate of an accredited school will have to meet the one year requirement, and will have no advantage over the student who completes his work. No concession whatever was made to students from non-accredited junior colleges.

Heretofore the Southern Conference has declared that a student, to be eligible to participate in intercollegiate athletics, must meet the scholastic requirements of the institution concerned. Such a statement was variously interpreted. The Conference adopted the following amendment:—

"A student who participates in intercollegiate athletics must remain in college the entire scholastic year and must meet the classification requirements of his institution so that he qualifies for the next higher class, before being eligible to participate further in athletics".

A year ago many of the presidents of Conference institutions met with the faculty chairmen of athletics at the annual meeting of the Conference. A free and frank discussion of athletic conditions took place. A committee of three presidents of Conference institutions was appointed to make recommendations as to higher scholastic standards, and as to such other matters as seemed wise to them. This committee made its report at the annual meeting of the Conference December 10 and 11, and was asked to continue its work and report at the next annual meeting. It is hoped that great good will result from these joint meetings of presidents and faculty chairmen of athletics.

(c) Progress is being made towards uniformity in the conduct of sports, and of the activities of intercollegiate athletic association. Year by year colleges are becoming members of standard athletic associations, and as rapidly as conditions permit all are adopting uniform regulations. There is a real spirit of co-operation among the colleges and the athletic conferences. Each year the Southern Conference publishes a list of non-Conference institutions that must conform to Southern Conference rules and regulations, if such institutions desire to play Conference teams. This requirement alone is a great incentive for uniformity of action.

(d) There have been no district competitions. The Southern Conference holds a basketball tournament each year limited to Conference teams. The Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Asso-



ciation does a similar thing. The same plan holds true relative to the track meet, boxing tournament, golf, etc.

(e) It is difficult to determine what "other facts may be of interest to the Association". Perhaps it would not be amiss to refer to the agitation now taking place relative to the size of existing athletic conferences. Why so much discussion is taking place just at this time is not quite clear. However, there seems to be a tendency to decentralize in these organizations—that is, to group the institutions into small groups.

### *The Dividing Line*

The Southern Conference has met with a number of problems due to the fact that its twenty-three institutions are scattered over a large area, extending from Maryland to Louisiana. To my mind, the Southern Conference was formed on a sane and wise principle—a group of colleges and universities athletically and scholastically related. Because the Conference covers such a large territory, even though the institutions are scholastically and athletically related, there is taken away from them a certain amount of local self-government. I have always advocated that the Southern Conference should continue as organized, for it has been a potent influence in this section. It may be that the time has come to decentralize.

If decentralization is to take place, in my opinion it should not take place on the basis of geographical situation. Of course that should be one important factor. The fundamental principle should be that of similar ideals in scholarship. The thought seems to be this—to play those university rivals which have about the same standards of scholarship for entrance requirements and university work. As Grantland Rice wrote a few days ago: "Those universities with higher entrance requirements, higher scholarship demands, and stricter codes should all play together, permitting those with lower scholarship standards to mingle in the same way". If this is the correct idea, then the dividing line is on the way. Concentration rather than expansion seems to be the order of the day. The new plan of organization will be a general agreement among certain universities to meet only rivals equipped with the same chance to win, or with the same football handicaps to face.

It was the opinion of the members of this district that sportsmanship was better this year than ever before. One expects good sportsmanship both on the gridiron and in the grandstand, nevertheless it is gratifying to note that this fine spirit of sportsmanship exists. There also exists a spirit of good will between the colleges in all the relations growing out of intercollegiate contests.

The personnel of the coaching staff in this district is unusually

high. They teach and practise high ideals. They have confidence in one another.

### *Intersectional Games*

The Conference institutions like to engage in an occasional intersectional contest. Such contests have a real educational value. Dr. W. D. Hooper, of the University of Georgia, had this to say: "One of the best arguments for intersectional games seems to be that they reproduce on a small scale the conditions deliberately brought about by the War Department during the days of the Student Army Training Corps, when men from the colleges in different sections were sent to other sections as officers. Intersectional games bring together in friendly rivalry students from different sections, and assist greatly in that closer acquaintance which is so important in this vast country."

They are particularly valuable to students from the smaller institutions, who thus learn more of their own country, and especially of its larger institutions, than they could hope otherwise to know. The unquestioned benefits of travel come to young men who, but for this opportunity, would probably remain within their own restricted spheres. In the case of men on our own squads who have had the benefit of these journeys, the result is quite unmistakable.

Freed from bitterness of local rivalries, the men learn more of the elements of true sportsmanship; and the effect on local conditions is also marked.

While public interest centers largely in football contests, the institutions carry on an extensive program in basketball, track, baseball, golf, tennis, boxing, wrestling, lacrosse, swimming, and cross-country. Interest is increasing very much in boxing.

### *Special Committee*

The Southern Conference appointed a committee of three to make a report at the next annual meeting on the question of scholarships, loan funds, etc., so far as these pertain to athletes, and to make recommendations as to what shall constitute legal and proper aid to athletes; in other words, to investigate, study, and make recommendations to the Conference on this most difficult phase of college athletics. All the institutions in this district desire to conduct athletics on an ethical plane in keeping with the dignity and high purpose of education. I am positive great good will come from this report.



#### FOURTH DISTRICT

PROFESSOR O. F. LONG, NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY

The fourth district comprises Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota,—states which are the home of the Intercollegiate Conference, sometimes known as the "Big Ten", now quite literally ten since the return of the State University of Iowa to unquestioned standing,—and some dozen or more conferences or associations of smaller institutions. The trend of legislation in all these groups is towards crushing the activities of the recruiters, unifying rules of eligibility, providing arrangements for the greatest efficiency in the conduct of games under competent officials, with the treatment of junior colleges as a problem that is producing some confusion, which doubtless uniformity of legislation will soon simplify.

In the Intercollegiate Conference four aspects are commented upon:

1. *Those who constitute the athletic life of the Conference:* The Conference universities for the most part maintain intercollegiate teams in the following sports: football, baseball, basketball, track, cross country running, wrestling, swimming, gymnastics, fencing, tennis, and golf. The three northern institutions promote intercollegiate hockey. Wisconsin maintains a crew, and a few of the Conference universities have intercollegiate soccer. So far as intercollegiate competition is concerned, the tendency this last year has been along the line of giving more boys the benefits of intercollegiate sport. It is not uncommon for a university coach to use thirty or forty men in a single football game. Some have suggested that this is unfair to the smaller opponents. However, it is in keeping with the policies of the N.C.A.A., which policies from the beginning have been in favor of widespread participation in athletics. Last year 4808 were listed as Conference athletes. Those who win their freshman numerals or whose names are on the eligibility lists as varsity athletes are considered as athletes for Conference purposes. In all of the Conference universities full attention is given to intramural athletics, and in some as high as 90% of the male undergraduate body is reached by the intramural programs.

Mention may also be made of the "B" teams that are supported almost entirely at a financial loss, but still are maintained with the idea of giving as many boys as possible the benefits of intercollegiate athletic experience. Such "B" team games are apparently flourishing in spite of a limited attendance of spectators, which is wholesome. The contests themselves are spirited, and are well worthy of a larger patronage, which they will doubtless win in time.

2. *The officials:* The Conference has followed the policy of listing as Conference football and Conference basketball officials only the names of men who actually worked in Conference games. The officials in these two sports are rated annually, and those receiving the highest rating are assigned full schedules. The officiating in the Conference has been of the highest order, due largely to the fact that the former players who are now listed as Conference officials take their work seriously, and are glad to make their contribution for the good of the game.

3. *Administration:* The Conference, which is next to the oldest of the sixty odd college conferences now in existence in this country, was the first to define legitimate and illegitimate recruiting and subsidizing. Rules committees have been at work making and interpreting the playing rules for fifty years, and even today differences of opinions arise relative to the meaning of this or that rule. The Conference saw the need, some six years ago, of differentiating between legitimate and illegitimate recruiting, and of defining athletic subsidies. As the football rules provide that in case of certain fouls penalties shall be exacted, so this Conference has very wisely decreed that institutions that violate, or allow violations to take place in the name of the institution, in the matter of illegitimate recruiting and subsidizing, will be penalized in accordance with the rules adopted by all of the members of the Conference. Other college conferences are now for the first time adopting definitions and prescribing penalties for violations of recruiting agreements.

Each of the coaching groups in this Conference is organized and holds regular meetings, at which meetings the coaches consider various and sundry matters relating to their own sport. The directors meet at least three times a year to consider matters pertaining to the administration of the athletic departments, and the faculty representatives who are responsible for the enactment of the eligibility rules meet at least twice each year. The Conference thus, in a large sense, is a democracy,—a democracy in which a large number of people are given certain responsibility in connection with the operation and administration of the many athletic activities that are promoted within the Conference. For the most part the agreements, rules, and regulations are scrupulously observed by the men who are responsible, each in his own field, in accordance with certain limitations which have been prescribed by the Conference. These many meetings, in which frank exchanges of opinions take place, have resulted in a great deal of good. They make for good feeling, and result in more perfect understanding.

4. *Public Interest:* The Conference universities hold to the idea that physical education and athletics are a part of the educational program. Consequently these activities are administered



by the same persons who have been given authority to administer other departments and activities within the universities. Although there are some who have been given no credentials authorizing them to assume dictatorial powers in connection with the athletic departments of different universities within the Conference, yet the Boards of Regents, presidents, faculties, and athletic departments generally have resisted the encroachments of such persons who in no sense have been given authority to dictate policies. This being true, Conference athletics in every sense of the word are administered, not only in accordance with the constitutional rights of those in authority, but, more important, these constituted authorities have in reality administered the intercollegiate athletics that are maintained by the member institutions. While a large number of people sometimes attend Conference football games, yet the majority of the tickets are held by students, alumni, faculty, and the immediate circle of friends and relatives of those who constitute these three groups. This being true, athletics in this section are for the most part supported by those who have an immediate, or an indirect, connection with one or the other competing institutions.

The interest in college athletics in this section is wholesome and has not appreciably increased or diminished in the last twelve months. Contrary to the general belief the newspapers in this section devote more space proportionately to other than athletic activities in the several colleges than was true twenty-five years ago. Tested in the case of one institution for two similar autumn periods, there was found to be a decrease of 175% in the lineage relating to athletics and an increase of 835% in the lineage relative to general topics in this same university. This may, in part, be accounted for by increased efficiency in the official publicity bureau, but at the same time no one will claim that the publicity organization for athletic events has been slighted, or that the press does not aim to give readers what they are supposed to want.

All of the ten universities in the Conference have built extensive athletic plants, and several universities have completed payment for the same.

The Illinois Intercollegiate Athletic Conference now comprises twenty-two colleges. Since 1925 this Conference has had the able services of an Athletic Commissioner, Mr. C. W. Whitten, who reports: "At the present time it may be said with assurance that the colleges are in a very cordial manner observing all of the eligibility rules and other requirements of competition. In this Conference, as in practically all other conferences of which the writer has any knowledge, one of the most difficult matters to control is the matter of recruiting the athletic teams. The rules of the Conference prohibit members of athletic staffs in all colleges of the Conference from doing field work in the interest of

securing students for the college. This requirement is undoubtedly observed literally. At the same time, the situation may be analogous to that of the general of a great army who does not himself appear upon the field of battle, yet from general headquarters directs the activities of legions of men. The writer has the feeling that even though the athletic directors themselves are not in the field soliciting athletes, they are not prevented from directing the activities of friends and partisans of their colleges. As a matter of fact, there is no question but that large numbers of high school athletes are actually solicited in a semi-official way to attend this, that, or the other college in the Conference. We cannot but wonder if there is any satisfactory way of eliminating this evil from our intercollegiate athletic situation. It seems likely that no individual conference can succeed acting by itself, but it does seem as though the intelligent educational sentiment of the country ought to be able to devise some method whereby a nation-wide campaign might be made against whatever evils prevail in the matter of soliciting athletes."

In the Michigan Collegiate Conference, one notably drastic change has been made during the year: "No athlete who enters college deficient in credit may ever be eligible for competition on Michigan Collegiate Conference college teams." It is officially claimed that the rules of this conference are being enforced more strictly than ever before, and that the N.C.A.A. rulings are being held to very closely.

The Michigan Intercollegiate Athletic Association has made new rules for uniformity of awards of all sorts, has restricted basketball schedules, and has legislated on the junior colleges, treating them strictly as colleges. "Conditions are healthy and flourishing."

In the Minnesota Intercollegiate Conference the requirement of a year's residence is waived for graduates of junior colleges. A championship in football was by official action taken away from one institution for violation of a rule.

For the Mid-West Collegiate Athletic Conference from which Hamline University, for purely local reasons, recently withdrew, the secretary reports: "Rules in the Mid-West Conference have been more easily and graciously conformed to by the different members than ever before. There has been little friction or distrust. All are working toward an intramural program which shall be a complete unit in itself." This conference waives the year of residence for junior college graduates, which seems to be the tendency and the practice of all the smaller colleges. Experiments with night football games have had indifferent success.

In the Buckeye Conference, comprising Miami University, Ohio University, the University of Cincinnati, Denison, and Ohio Wesleyan, since Wittenberg College, a former member, was permitted to resign a year ago, the general regulations and the



eligibility rules have been quite strictly enforced during the year. From four to six meetings a year are held, in which there is ample opportunity for careful checking. This conference, too, has uniform rules for awarding honors in intercollegiate competition. It is claimed officially that "conditions are of the best that can be found anywhere."

From the Northwestern Ohio Conference, it is reported that eligibility rules have been adhered to to the letter. Competition has been of a very high order, and the Northwestern Conference is more favorably recognized than at any previous time.

The Ohio Athletic Conference comprises seventeen institutions, which for two years have employed an athletic commissioner whose services should increase the efficiency of the Conference. Professor C. W. Savage deploras a tendency in the Conference to break up into smaller groups in order to form playing leagues. The desirability of such a change of policy may soon come up for consideration. One member of the Ohio Conference has already openly announced a program to develop "big time football". A few other colleges of the state seem to have adopted programs of athletic aggrandizement. At any rate, throughout the Conference and throughout the state there seems to be no lessening of the emphasis upon intercollegiate football, and of the determination to produce championship teams.

#### FIFTH DISTRICT

DEAN S. W. BEYER, IOWA STATE COLLEGE

The financial situation in the Middle West has arrested, temporarily at least, capital improvements in this district. More time and energy is being devoted to staff personnel and matters of student enrollment. The staff in physical education, including athletics, presents problems not met in many of our academic departments. Ways and means of stabilizing the positions of men in the major sports are being considered. Large salaries not infrequently paid football coaches are a source of embarrassment to college officials. Under existing conditions these larger salaries may be justified, perhaps, on the ground that a ten thousand dollar coach receives four or five thousand dollars for services rendered and the balance as insurance.

Acquiring material for intercollegiate athletic teams presents a real problem in these competitive times. Are any or all of the following arrangements proper? Scholarships based on athletic ability? Remission of tuition and fees? "Jobs", big money, little or no work? The expenses of athletes underwritten by alumni or friends, with or without contracts for service after graduation? Cost of tutoring delinquent athletes paid from athletic funds? Concessions with or without service? Athletic loan funds?

A committee of the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools has made a careful study of these problems and has made recommendations which are worthy of the best thought of the real friends of intercollegiate athletics. The Carnegie Foundation has given the committee a vote of confidence in a substantial way by underwriting a considerable portion of its expenses.

The North Central Association Quarterly, under date of June 1930, prints the preliminary report of the committee. The preamble and standards adopted by the above Association are made a part of this report:

#### *Preamble*

"The academic, health, and character interests of student bodies as a whole are paramount; and athletic activities and standards which fail to contribute to these general interests must be changed by adopting a standard of rules and principles which will tend to effectively secure for our institutions a condition in which the athletic program becomes an essential and coördinate feature of the general educational program. The tone of athletics must be in harmony with the general tone required for accrediting an institution."

#### *Standards*

"(1) Final decision in all matters of athletic policy shall rest with the faculty or with administrative officers representing the faculty.

(2) Academic requirements and assignments of scholarships, student aid funds, and remunerative employment for students, shall be immediately and finally controlled by the faculty, acting directly or through its regularly constituted officers or committees, without discrimination either in favor of or against athletics.

(3) Payments of money to students for services as athletes, hiring athletes, or the equivalent of such procedure, and maintenance of free training tables are not permissible.

(4) Personal solicitation of prospective students by athletic coaches through the offering of any such special inducements as are indicated in Section 3 above is not permissible.

(5) Coaches should be regularly constituted members of the faculty, fully responsible to the administration.

(6) Faculties should control and keep within reasonable limits the amount of time devoted to athletics. This refers to hours of daily practice as well as to the number of contests and length of trips, or any other athletic requirement which detracts from academic efficiency.



(7) Athletic conditions should be normal and stabilized, and tenure of office on approximately the same basis as in other departments; and, where this is the case, salaries of coaches should be commensurate with salaries paid to men of equal rank in other departments, and should be paid directly by the institution.

(8) All athletic funds should be either regularly audited by or directly handled and disbursed by the institution's business office. All athletic expenditures should be included in the institution's budget."

The North Central Association includes all of the colleges and universities in the fourth and fifth districts of the N. C. A. A. It is, therefore, one of the most powerful academic organizations in the country. The standards which should govern athletics are clearly stated and methods of procedure are outlined. Details are left to the individual conferences to work out.

The Missouri Valley Intercollegiate Athletic Association has adopted a tentative code covering recruiting, which it is hoped may be workable. The essential features follow:

#### *Recruiting.*

1. *By Alumni and Friends.* The Conference is opposed to the recruiting of prospective students by alumni and friends, when the reason for such recruiting is that the prospective students are athletes. The Conference believes that athletics should not be a primary factor in the choice of a college. The athletic representatives of the member institutions pledge themselves to make continued and positive efforts to eliminate the recruiting of athletes by alumni and friends.

Evidence of continued or flagrant recruiting by alumni and friends shall be considered adequate grounds for action discontinuing the scheduling of contests with member institutions.

2. *By Members of Athletic Staffs.* Members of athletic staffs shall not recruit prospective students. The following are submitted as typical examples of illegal recruiting:
  - (a) Urging prospective students to enroll, or pointing out to them the advantages of enrolling, in one's institution, either by correspondence, by direct conference, or by indirect message, except in direct answer to direct inquiries from the boys themselves.
  - (b) Securing or promising to try to secure employment, loans, scholarships, or remission of fees for prospective students.

- (c) Indirectly contacting prospective students by suggesting to alumni or friends that they endeavor to recruit them.

Evidence that a staff member has been guilty of continued or flagrant recruiting shall be considered ground for action discontinuing the scheduling of contests with those teams with which he is connected or for which he has been recruiting.

The rigid regulations against recruiting by staff members are designed to relieve the coaches of any suggestion of responsibility for recruiting material for their teams, and of all suspicion of such.

Staff members should be most careful to avoid the appearance of recruiting. Appearance of recruiting is usually accompanied by suspicion of subsidizing.

#### *Subsidizing*

1. No student shall participate in any intercollegiate contest who has ever received
  - (a) Any subsidy, either directly or indirectly, because he is an athlete,
  - (b) Any advance payment for future services,
  - (c) Any guarantee of payment which is not conditioned upon the service being performed in advance of the payment, or
  - (d) Any payment for services at greater than reasonable and current rates.
2. No student shall participate in any intercollegiate contest who has ever received a loan, scholarship aid, remission of fees, or employment because he is an athlete or through channels not open to non-athletes equally with athletes.
3. Evidence of continued or flagrant violation of the eligibility regulations shall be considered adequate grounds for disciplinary action by the Conference. The faculty representatives may, by a two-thirds vote, instruct the athletic directors to discontinue the scheduling of contests with a member institution.

#### *Migrant Athletes.*

Migrant athletes from other institutions above high school grade excepting Junior Colleges shall be discouraged from enrolling, unless satisfactory evidence is at hand indicating that the boy has good reason for migrating. When a staff member hears that an athlete considers transferring to his institution, he shall com-



municate with the athletic authorities of the institution at which the boy is or has been enrolled, pointing out the Conference policy in the matter of migrant athletes, and inquiring if they think the boy has good reason for the proposed transfer. In the absence of an affirmative answer to this inquiry, the athlete shall be discouraged from enrolling, and shall be told that he is not wanted as a candidate for athletic teams.

#### *Tutoring.*

Athletic funds are not to be used to pay any portion of the cost of tutoring athletes in their academic work."

#### *High School Meets and Tournaments.*

No interscholastic athletic contests, meets, or tournaments shall be conducted by or at any of the member institutions, except at the invitation of, and with the approval of, the local state high school athletic authorities.

When such contests are conducted, athletic funds shall in no way be used. The institution shall serve merely as local manager of the affair. Net receipts shall be turned over to the High School Association. Institutions shall not engage in competitive bidding for high school meets or tournaments.

Recruiting with its many ramifications is the most troublesome problem in the fifth district. In the opinion of the writer, the N. C. A. A. should give the subject serious consideration. The code prepared by the Missouri Valley Intercollegiate Athletic Association is far from perfect, but is an attempt to meet the situation.

#### SIXTH DISTRICT

PROFESSOR D. A. PENICK, UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS

The Association of Texas Colleges has an athletic commission, composed of the presidents of three senior college conferences and two junior college conferences and the president and secretary of the Association. This commission recommended to the Association at its annual meeting last April that a survey be made of athletic conditions in all colleges in Texas which engage in competitive sports. The report of the commission was adopted. Arrangements were made with the National Amateur Athletic Federation, whose active vice-president is Major John L. Griffith, for a thorough-going survey by questionnaire and by personal visitation. In pursuance of that arrangement Mr. Jonathan A.

Butler, from Major Griffith's office, spent the whole summer in Texas, visiting over 60 colleges, and traveling over 15,000 miles. He is just now completing the summarization of his investigation. A careful study of the facts and recommendations will be made by the athletic commission and reported to the Association next April. When the Association has gone over the report and has taken such action as the facts seem to warrant, the material will be presented to the several conferences for study and action.

The conferences in session in Dallas, December 11, were anxious to have access to the report of the survey, each institution hoping to get a clean bill of health, and all hoping to learn the weak spots, if any, of athletic conditions in Texas. Weak spots there are, and we want to find them and remove them. We hope that we will have the courage to do the right thing when the time comes. Certainly the Association of Texas Colleges, which is not an athletic body, will be in a position to speak with authority to its member colleges. It seems that some such body must do the speaking and must speak with emphasis.

Conditions in the several conferences have changed very little in the last twelve months. Applications for membership in the Southwest Conference and in the Texas Conference were denied at the meetings on the 11th, on the ground that they did not wish to enlarge their membership, an unfortunate situation for the schools whose applications were denied. The Texas Intercollegiate Athletic Association, consisting of twelve colleges, arranged its membership into two geographical groups, east and west, for greater convenience in scheduling games and for reasons of economy.

Several problems in some of the conferences were postponed until the report of the survey is available.

While the conduct of the games, the class of play, the good fellowship of the coaches, and all relations are much improved, there is still need for improvement in the practice of recruiting and subsidizing athletes. Some conferences are almost guiltless, and the same is true of most schools in all conferences. Many of the problems would disappear if we could only remember that intercollegiate games are play and not business, that we are trying to encourage our students to get the benefit of physical exercise and actual enjoyment out of their sports instead of being competitive machines, and either sources of income or beneficiaries of the income brought in by other students.

Some of our intercollegiate sports seem to be losing ground as far as popularity is concerned, and it is a serious problem whether they should be retained in our schedules. If a sport is not popular, there is little or no income. If there is no income, why have the sport? It is easy to see that such a position is inconsistent with the purposes of intercollegiate athletics if our claim for the value of intercollegiate athletics can be justified.



If we are willing to discard a sport because it does not bring in any income, and keep another one because it does produce income, do we not acknowledge that the financial consideration is given too much weight, and do we not give ground to stand on to those who are crying out against the commercialization of athletics? Such a position of undue emphasis on finance leads logically to subsidy and recruiting, because we must have athletics if we are to have a winning team, and we must have a winning team if we are to have crowds, and we must have crowds if we are to have money. It is indeed a vicious circle. We hope that in the conferences in the sixth district we can find the solution of these problems. We are going to make a desperate effort to do so when we have had time to study the report of the National Amateur Athletic Federation, to which reference has already been made. Pressure is being brought to bear on the very few senior colleges which are not members of any conference to join one. As indicated above, two of them applied for membership in some of our conferences this fall, but were denied membership, and are, therefore, placed in a embarrassing position. It is not yet clear what the remedy will be. One of the biggest difficulties in this connection is the distances which must be traveled and the meager population in some of our school towns. The one condition increases the expenses and the time of absence from school; the other decreases the income, again a matter of finance.

There is a large number of junior colleges in this district; over forty, to be exact. There are two junior college athletic conferences: one with eleven members, the other with seven or eight,—which indicates that probably more than half of the junior colleges are not members of any conference. A good many of them have no athletics at all, which may or may not be a good thing. In practically every case where they do not have athletics, it is for financial reasons.

In at least one of our conferences we are facing the problem of faculty control from a new angle. The issue is brought about on the question of the right of a governing board of an institution to instruct the faculty representative of that institution to the conference in the face of previous faculty instruction. The feeling among conference members on this point is very strong. They all regard faculty control as essential for the proper conduct of athletics, and, while realizing fully that governing boards are supreme and have a perfect right to veto faculty action, they are convinced that the faculties should be made responsible for the conduct of athletics, and should then be called to account if they do not handle athletic matters as they should be handled. The danger point in any control of athletics, whether by the faculty or by the governing board, is in the interference which comes to them from outside persons or organizations. If such interference can influence the action of those governing athletics in our insti-

tutions, the sooner intercollegiate athletics are put out of our colleges, the better for the colleges.

We have to report one splendid illustration of how athletics should be conducted. In one of our institutions, which had a very poor football season, much pressure was brought to bear upon the institution to make a change in its policy, to introduce the practice of recruiting and subsidizing, to get a new coach, etc. Happily, the faculty and the governing board and the large proportion of ex-students of that institution rallied to the cause, expressed confidence in the coach, and declared that the present faculty control of that institution should continue. If all of our institutions and their ex-students could be persuaded to follow the example cited, our problems would be at an end.

We are glad to report a successful football season. Attendance at the games was not as large as in former years for two reasons: in the first place, there has been much bad weather; in the second place, the general financial depression has extended even to the field of sports. Most of our teams were unusually strong this year, and any one of three or four teams in the Southwest Conference might have won the championship. Several of our players have been invited to participate in the East-West game on the coast. This district has done fairly well in its intersectional games. Southern Methodist University lost to Notre Dame by a very good score and won from the Navy and from Indiana; the University of Texas defeated Oklahoma University and tied Centenary of Shreveport; Rice Institute won from Iowa, Arizona, and Sewanee. Our other intersectional games were lost,—Baylor playing Purdue; Arkansas playing Louisiana and Centenary; A. & M. College playing Nebraska and Tulane.

This district was fortunate in having two of its tennis players from the University of Texas on the Davis Cup Squad the past season. One of them, Wilmer Allison, was used in all of the Davis Cup competitions in which the United States participated, playing both singles and doubles in most of them. Berkeley Bell was taken on the trip as an alternate.

There is a growing interest in intramural athletics. One institution reported that there was much more interest in intramural baseball games than in intercollegiate baseball games. He stated that the attendance at the intramural games was three or four times as large as at the intercollegiate games. Several of our schools have a very complete program of intramural activities, and encouragement is being given to them in other schools, with the hope that an enlarged program may soon develop. If we ever reach the time when intercollegiate football receives as little favor as intercollegiate baseball, we may go back to the original ideal for collegiate athletics,—that is, local competition in the form of intramural games instead of the present enormous inter-



collegiate program. If it were not for the large financial investment which we now have in our intercollegiate athletics, many schools would, even now, be easily persuaded to have only intramural activities. How our problems would disappear!

#### SEVENTH DISTRICT

PROFESSOR H. L. MARSHALL, UNIVERSITY OF UTAH

The seventh district of the National Collegiate Athletic association includes a vast territory extending from the Canadian to the Mexican borders, and from the Great Plains to the Pacific slope. The Rocky Mountain Faculty Athletic Conference continues to be the principal organization for college athletic control in this district. The conference is now twenty-one years old, and at a recent meeting one session was devoted to a consideration of the past achievements and past problems of the conference. Athletic practices common twenty years ago were recalled, and many of them appeared both humorous and ludicrous in the light of present attitudes. There is no question that the conference has wielded a mighty and increasingly powerful influence for good since its organization.

The seventh district presents a fundamental difficulty in athletic organization for which no one appears to have a satisfactory solution. Colleges within the area differ in student enrollment from 100 to 4,000, and, with the exception of one institution in Wyoming, three institutions in Utah, and five in Colorado, colleges are widely scattered over a vast territory. Ideally, the same areas should be covered by two or even more athletic conferences, so that institutions reasonably uniform as to numerical strength and traditional rivalry might unite with each other in the same organization. Chiefly because of the long distances involved, this arrangement has so far been impractical in the seventh district.

The Rocky Mountain Conference has considered itself obligated to admit new members, to a point where it is now unwieldy for many of the details of schedule and contest. New applications for membership are constantly pending. At present the conference is faced with the dilemma of breaking up into a small and more homogeneous grouping, or of giving up the ideal of a compact group where each institution may schedule contests with the others. At present it is not certain which of these courses to follow.

For several years attempts have been made to establish a conference in New Mexico. The project has not yet materialized. The University of New Mexico is an associate member of the Rocky Mountain group.

Recent press dispatches to the effect that the Rocky Mountain

Conference is not eligible for membership in the American Olympic Association because of its ruling on summer baseball renew the interest in a peculiar rule of the conference. Generally speaking, its regulations are as strict as other major conferences in the United States. For many years past, however, the Rocky Mountain regulations allow a student to participate for pay in certain minor baseball organizations, between the dates of June 1 and September 15. This regulation served as the subject for a debate which occupied one of the sessions of the National Collegiate Athletic Association a few years ago. Professor Folsom, of the University of Colorado, defended the regulation. The feeling still prevails among the faculty representatives of the Rocky Mountain Conference that the summer baseball rule, while it may violate traditional ideas of amateurism, has proved workable and satisfactory. It has overcome much former deception and subterfuge, and apparently has not in the least lowered the standards of fairness and wholesomeness of college sport. Few institutions in the seventh district participate in intercollegiate baseball. Unless something unforeseen develops in connection with the summer baseball rule, it is likely to be maintained by this conference.

Until a few years ago representatives from west of the Missouri River were seldom, if ever, elected to membership on the N. C. A. A. rules committees governing the various sports. Now a representative from the seventh district and also a representative from the eighth district are to be found on nearly all of the important rules committees. No recent action of the National Collegiate Athletic Association has been more instrumental in making these sports truly national in character. The great West now feels for the first time that the rules governing American college sports are in part, at least, of its own making, and are not the exclusive product of representatives from a small exclusive area near the Atlantic Seaboard. The far West appreciates this recognition, expects it to continue, and will do its best to nominate representatives who are capable of making a contribution to the rules governing college sports.

#### EIGHTH DISTRICT

PROFESSOR W. B. OWENS, STANFORD UNIVERSITY

##### *Intercollegiate Athletics*

An illustration of the status of intercollegiate athletics in the eighth district is furnished by the football season just closed. From practically every standpoint, the 1930 football season was the greatest of them all. Keen and clean competition, increased attendance, comparative freedom from petty squabbles—all these



factors and many more contributed to its success. Attendance increased very considerably in the northwest, due in part to the presence of a number of new coaches, and to the development of some outstanding teams.

The problems which present themselves in connection with intercollegiate athletics are being solved better each year, although some of them may still be considered problems, sometimes serious ones. Foremost among these is the junior college situation. The junior colleges continue to grow by leaps and bounds, and the status of athletes transferring from these institutions to colleges and universities occasions no little discussion at every gathering of athletic officials.

There are six conferences functioning in this district—Pacific Coast Conference, Southern California Conference, Far Western Conference, Pacific Northwest Conference, and two junior college conferences. The rules and regulations of these conferences are very similar in most respects, and the inter-conference competition is conducted without any disagreements. Although most of the larger institutions in this district belong to one conference or another, there are several independent organizations and schools, with which some of the conference members complete. The fact that these "outsiders" live up to conference rules, for the most part, makes possible free competition between members and non-members.

#### *Scouting*

Scouting has never been a serious problem in the eighth district. There are no rules against this practice, and there is a perfect understanding between the various institutions in this respect. In fact, the various authorities co-operate in every way possible with visiting scouts.

#### *Officiating*

A few controversies over isolated instances of officiating, and resultant temporary ill feeling, continue to keep the commissioner problem very much alive. It is believed by many that the appointment of a commissioner to take complete charge of selecting officials, under the plan followed in the Eastern states, will be a decided step forward. Others believe a commissioner unnecessary, and so the discussions continue. It is quite probable that every conference in the eighth district will at least discuss the situation this year, and some action may be taken by one or more of the larger groups.

Football continues, as in the past, to support the other sports. Although most of the other forms of athletic activity are increasing in popularity and public support, none of them is yet self-supporting. Intersectional games continue to prove popular in

this area. Several universities have alliances with institutions from other sections, which extend over two or three year periods. Incidentally, this district is very proud of the record its football teams made in intersectional competition during the recent season. Discussion of the wisdom of intersectional contests will, undoubtedly, occupy some time at the various conference meetings.

It is expected that public interest in track and field athletics will increase a great deal in the next two years, with the 1932 Olympic Games scheduled for Los Angeles.

Subsidizing and proselyting of athletes are subjects which have had some public attention during the football season, due to a newspaper discussion started by statements of certain individuals. The newspapers, incidentally, were more interested in the actual skirmish than the colleges and universities. Although the matter has subsided so far as newspaper publicity is concerned, the colleges and the conferences will undoubtedly discuss matters fully, with a view to tightening up regulations where found necessary, in a determined effort to correct abuses if any are found.

#### *Intramural Athletics*

"Athletics for the many"! This is the goal which is sought by every university and college in the eighth district. Nor are our educators content to sit by and simply repeat this slogan. During the last few years the men interested in physical education have been spending more and more time and thought on the problem of getting every able-bodied man into some form of outdoor sport. The fact that the goal has not been fully attained is due in many cases to lack of equipment. This lack of equipment is due in most instances to lack of funds. However, year by year this handicap is being overcome and it is entirely conceivable that, in the not too distant future, our athletic plants will be complete enough to make possible "athletics for all".

#### *Basketball*

The interest in basketball is increasing steadily throughout the district, with many institutions competing, and with teams evenly matched and attendance good. The season just opening promises to be one of the most interesting of recent years.

#### *Baseball*

Intercollegiate baseball is in a healthy condition in certain parts of the district, though weak in other parts. Attendance at games is small, compared with other sports, but the interest of the players continues.

On the whole, conditions throughout the district are good,



though there are certain problems which must be vigorously attacked if they are to be successfully met. The disposition on the part of those connected with the administration of athletics is to keep constantly pressing ahead, in an endeavor to find solutions to the problems before them. We are making progress.

## REPORTS OF RULES COMMITTEES

### ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL (SOCCER)

The rules at present in vogue, being those last amended by the committee, seem to meet all requirements and to be satisfactory to the various collegiate and scholastic teams playing the game.

The number of members of this association playing the game is rapidly increasing, and the degree of skill with which it is played is markedly rising, to such an extent in fact that there are six or seven college teams playing almost first class soccer, judged by professional and first-class amateur standards. A collegiate team did during the past season play and decisively defeat one of the first-class amateur teams made up of players of a high degree of skill and experience. In short, the time is rapidly approaching when a team made up of collegiate players can be put on the field of such degree of skill that it will hold its own with the best teams in the country.

The intercollegiate Soccer Annual, published under the auspices of this Association, has this year been revised and amplified to such an extent as to make it a very useful publication for those interested in the development of the game, particularly in the interpretation of the rules.

JOHN B. THAYER,  
*Chairman.*

### BASEBALL

The National Collegiate Athletic Association, at its meeting in 1929, authorized the publication of a baseball Rule Book. Although the time for accumulating material for such a book, other than the material concerned with the playing rules, was short, the Guide was published early in the spring of 1930, and approximately 2500 copies were sold. Due to the late date of publication and the time necessary for distribution of the book, the Guide was not of the greatest advantage possible to the colleges.

In general the rules were changed as had been recommended in previous reports of the committee, namely, by the elimination of those paragraphs in the professional rules which were not applicable to college baseball, and also by dropping out certain explanatory clauses.

The Rules Book, in addition to containing the college baseball rules, includes also a sportsmanship code, and many special articles, such as "The College Player in Training," "The Coaches in the Grandstand," "Intramural Baseball," and certain historical articles dealing with the early games of intercollegiate baseball, as well as many fairly detailed statements concerning the condition of baseball in various sections of the country.

Two special communications were sent out last spring by the Rules Committee to each intercollegiate conference. The first asked for pictures of teams and a statement concerning baseball in the conference. The second called attention to the publication of the Rules Book and asked that this information be called to the attention of the various conference teams. The committee was surprised at the number of conferences in which baseball is not played as an intercollegiate sport.

It is the hope of the committee that the second edition of the Rules Book will come out earlier in the spring and be somewhat more interesting, because of the statistical matter it contains, than the previous one. This however will depend somewhat upon the responses of various teams and conferences to requests for information concerning the situation in their vicinity.

The committee has the following recommendations to make:

1. That advisory members of the committee be appointed from among those interested in furthering baseball in secondary schools, for it is the thought of the committee that by interesting schoolboys in the ideals set forth by the committee less attention will be attracted to the professional rules and the professional game.

2. The committee urges that all contracts covering intercollegiate baseball agreements should incorporate a clause to the effect that the baseball rules published by the National Collegiate Athletic Association shall be followed in playing the games contracted for. In this way, perhaps, more than in any other, the attention of athletic directors of colleges, coaches, and players will be drawn to the fact that the National Collegiate Athletic Association has a Rules Book. It is only by the general adoption of these rules that further progress in the modification of the rules can and will be made.

3. Each college is asked to send in a picture of its intercollegiate baseball team, with a statement of its record, and with such other information as might be of interest for the Guide.

4. Each conference in which championship baseball games are played is asked through the appropriate officer of the conference to forward detailed information concerning the results of the season's play.

EDGAR FAUVER,  
*Chairman.*



## BASKETBALL

The National Collegiate Basketball Rules Committee met April 11 and 12 in New York City with the constituent organizations comprising the Joint Basketball Rules Committee.

The current edition of the Joint Basketball Rules shows no fundamental changes, and but few changes in minor details. There has been some agitation looking toward doing away with the traditional method of putting the ball in play by the center jump. Until there is a much greater demand for some change in this respect, it is quite apparent that no change should be made.

A marked increase in the use of a delayed offensive and the development of stalling tactics show definite detrimental effects on the game. It is thought that some rule revisions must eventually make provision for the curtailment or elimination of stalling tactics. As yet no practical solution of this difficulty has been found.

Much study has been given to improved methods and technique on the part of officials. The Eastern Intercollegiate League is experimenting this year with the use of three officials for their major games. This experiment will be studied with great interest.

It is the belief of your committee that the sport of basketball is in a distinctly healthy condition; and while there may be found evidences of lessened attendance, there is no evidence of lessened interest and enthusiasm for the game on the part of the great host of basketball players.

L. W. ST. JOHN,  
*Chairman.*

## BOXING

Intercollegiate boxing, during the past year, has been marked by a general tendency to conduct the bouts more along the lines of the professional ring. This is perhaps inevitable where the aims and ideals of intercollegiate boxing are unknown and unappreciated, but we are convinced that the only chance of extending, or even maintaining, intercollegiate boxing is to emphasize the divergencies brought out by the N. C. A. A. rules, which require the seconds to be undergraduates and to remain outside the ring at all times; which require that the audience be instructed and urged to remain silent during the rounds, and to applaud only at the end of each round; which require the decisions to be given on straight boxing and good form, in contrast to brute force; lastly, that form be marked in accordance with the scale of values there described.

Marking of boxing form is too often haphazard, and depends on the last impression received by the judge in the final round. I would also recommend that the officials, including the referee, remain outside the ring, and that coaches and competitors have the reason for this explained to them at the beginning of the season and before the bouts; namely, that competitors are thereby put on their own resources, and are taught to obey the commands of the referee to break from clinches, or to stand back, without having to be pulled or shoved about by him.

No action has been taken on the changes of the weight limits of the different classes, but we would again urge that the four pounds leeway be abolished, and that the various weight limits, as stated, be adhered to; that is, a lightweight should weigh not more than 135 pounds, instead of 139 pounds as it is at present. In last year's report, the abolishing of the 115 pound class was discussed, because the Navy are prevented by their regulations from having a representative in this class. Dual meets have been conducted in which this weight has been waived by mutual arrangement, but it does not seem feasible to have this class abolished. The weights are, at present, as follows: 115 plus 4; 125 plus 4; 135 plus 4; 145 plus 4; 160 plus 4; 175 plus 4; and unlimited. Another suggestion has been to have the seven weights increased by ten pounds from 115; this would make the weights 115, 125, 135, 145, 155, 165, 175. This suggestion is made because frequently the unlimited heavyweight class remains unfilled in dual meets. We feel that the whole question should be further discussed before action is taken.

Intercollegiate boxing can be preserved and extended only by gathering a body of men who are in sympathy with our desire to use a fine, manly sport for the development of our youth in skill, endurance, and sportsmanship; a body of men who will give their time and attention as officials to carry all this out. The nucleus of such a body is already formed, and all that is necessary is to increase it in numbers and enthusiasm.

R. TAIT MCKENZIE,  
*Chairman.*

## FOOTBALL

### *The Committee's Responsibility*

When in 1906 the N.C.A.A. first appointed its Football Rules Committee, it charged that committee with certain definite responsibilities. The committee was instructed to undertake through changes in the rules in order to make the game both safer and more interesting for the players, to remove the premium on weight, to develop greater opportunity for speed,



agility, and brains, and to eliminate the unsportsmanlike tactics and disregard of rules which were rapidly tending to bring the game into disrepute.

To accomplish all this and produce a game offering broader strategic possibilities and giving lighter teams and lighter men a real opportunity to play the game successfully, was no simple task. The problem presented was that of eliminating all of the undesirable features which had crept into the game, and at the same time of preserving to the fullest extent possible all of its unquestioned inherent values.

Obviously this could not be accomplished by a single stroke of some magic wand, nor could it be accomplished in a single year. It called for deliberate and continued experimentation year after year, steadily directed at the objectives outlined as the responsibilities of your committee.

#### *Period of Fundamental Changes—1906-1920*

By the year 1920 your committee felt that practically all, if not all, of the necessary fundamental changes had been made. Mass momentum plays had been eliminated; the premium on mere weight had been largely removed; injuries had been greatly reduced; the forward pass had been developed to a point where it held the secondary defense in check sufficiently to make a running attack possible; infractions of the rules were the exception rather than the rule, and the general sportsmanship of the game and the players had been raised to a much higher level. The game had become a distinctly open game, and the strategy of the attack had been greatly broadened.

#### *Effect on Text of Rules*

Meanwhile, however, the general structure of the Rules Book remained unaltered. The various changes which from year to year had been made in the rules appeared in the text in the form of new provisions, modifications, exceptions, and qualifications, more or less illogically attached to the old structure. The result was inevitable; the rules became complicated and cumbersome, both in arrangement and in wording.

#### *Period of Perfecting Changes—1920-1927*

This condition became even worse during the following seven years (1920-1927). For during this period your committee undertook to work out the various minor changes and refinements which seemed necessary to round out the open game, developed through the earlier fundamental changes.

In 1927 your committee felt that the task set them for the remodeling of the game had been essentially completed, and that

the time had come for a standardization of the game and for an entire rewriting of the rules.

#### *Period of Recodification—1927-1930*

Work on the re-codification was begun at once, and the revised code was put into effect for the season of 1930. Partly for your information, and partly for the purpose of the record, I would like briefly to outline the procedure through which this was brought about.

A Codification Committee was appointed, consisting of Mr. W. S. Langford, Secretary of the Rules Committee; Mr. Walter Okeson, Commissioner of the Eastern Association for the Selection of Football Officials; Mr. A. W. Palmer, Director of Athletics at Haverford College; and Mr. F. A. Lambert, one of the well known officials of Ohio,—all thorough students of the rules,—and myself.

After several preliminary meetings this committee came together in the summer of 1929 for a week's session which resulted in the first complete draft of the re-codification. By December the new text had reached its fourth draft, and in this form was submitted to a special meeting of the Rules Committee called for this purpose in New York City. At this meeting after various minor alterations the text was tentatively approved.

The fifth draft, which embodied the alterations resulting from this meeting, was then sent to various friends and students of the game in different parts of the country, with a request for criticism and recommendations. Many valuable suggestions were received which were adopted by the Codification Committee and included in the sixth galley-proof draft which was presented to the Rules Committee for final consideration and action at its annual meeting in March.

This is a brief summary of the procedure adopted in the re-codification of the football rules as they appeared in the Official Playing Rules for 1930.

#### *Friends of the Game Assist*

I wish to take this opportunity to record in behalf of your committee the committee's deep appreciation of the painstaking, untiring, and unselfish services of the members of the Codification Committee, who generously devoted an almost unbelievable amount of time and effort to this difficult task. I also wish to acknowledge the committee's obligation, and express my own personal appreciation not only to the members of the Advisory Committees of the Coaches and Officials, but to the many other friends of the game who, by their helpful suggestions and constructive comment, enabled the committee not only to detect



omissions that might otherwise have escaped attention, but materially assisted the committee in improving and simplifying the text. I also wish to record the committee's obligation to the American Sports Publishing Company, who, without charge, generously and expeditiously provided the committee with galley proofs of seven successive drafts of the rules as the work developed, all of which was of very great assistance in simplifying the labors of the committee.

The experience of one season's play under the rearranged and rewritten rules has been most gratifying. Comment from the friends of the game, as these comments have come to my attention, have been almost unanimously favorable and to the effect that the rules are more logical in arrangement, more simple and understandable in their statement, and that the different provisions are more readily accessible than ever before.

#### *Simplification of the Rules*

The rules themselves will never be "simple". The game is a complicated game, and it will never be possible to cover in a mere primer every conceivable combination of facts that may arise on the playing field. There is no reason, however, why anyone with a reasonable familiarity with the text and a fair conception of the rudiments of the game should find it difficult to understand the rules, or to find readily the provisions governing any specific play.

In working out this rearrangement of the rules, your committee made various minor changes solely in the interest of simplicity and consistency. It is possible that when the committee comes together at its next meeting they will find that the experience of last season calls for a few further similar perfecting changes. It would be quite remarkable, I think, if this were not the case.

#### *Standardization of the Rules*

I am sure, however, that I represent the unanimous opinion of the members of the committee when I state that it is their belief that the period of real changes in the rules,—and by that I mean changes that materially affect the style or nature of the play,—is, for the time being, at least, at an end. The rules should be standardized substantially as they are, and future changes should be restricted to those which make for greater safety to the players, better sportsmanship, or further improvement of the text, and to changes that seem clearly to be necessary to maintain the balance and the integrity of the game substantially as it stands today.

E. K. HALL,  
*Chairman.*

## GYMNASTICS

The Gymnastic Rules Committee has started from scratch. There had been no previous body which attempted to unify the different rules in force. For this reason it has been a slow task.

The committee has functioned under a three-fold program: first, to ascertain the extent of popularity of gymnastics in colleges and to learn the rules employed; second, to draw up the N.C.A.A. code of rules; and, third, to secure its adoption.

The first two portions of the program have been accomplished, and we are just starting on the third.

In setting up the code of rules, the following general aims were considered primary: to encourage as many students as possible to build themselves up physically and to enjoy the benefits of team competition, to encourage as many colleges as possible to foster gymnastics, and to encourage inter-college and inter-sectional competition. Where not in conflict with these aims, those rules and regulations which are common to most sets now in use have been included in the code. It is, we believe, sufficiently specific, yet concise and free from minor technicalities. It is purposely so, in order that the groups operating under their now varying rules may more easily adopt it. Undoubtedly, within a short time, the code will include more detailed rules.

The committee is now in the process of getting the code in printed form for distribution. There has not been time, as yet, to ascertain to what extent it will be adopted. However, the code will come up for action at the annual meeting of the Eastern Intercollegiate Gymnastic League in March.

Some interest has been shown in a National Championship Meet and, while not practical this year, the committee is looking forward to such a contest next year.

CHAS. W. GRAYDON,  
*Chairman.*

## ICE HOCKEY

The committee for this season has adopted the off-side pass in the center zone, the anti-defense rule, which allows only three team-mates (including the goalkeeper) in their end zone when the puck is not in that zone. It has eliminated the skating on-side rule, and prohibited the goalkeeper from kneeling or lying on the ice to make a stop. In addition, there are changes of less importance, and some rephrasings of the rules for the purpose of clarification.

Permitting off-side passing in the center zone is a fundamental change, and its adoption was only made after very careful deliberation and upon the results of a survey of the desires of players, coaches, and officials in the United States. We regret



that the Canadian amateur rules do not include this change for this season, and yet your committee may consider, after the experiences of this season, the inclusion of the off-side pass in the opponents' end zone for the rules of 1931-32. With this in mind, all suggestions and recommendations by those interested in this change should be sent to the committee not later than the end of the present playing season.

During the past season the chairman held meetings for players, coaches, and officials in Boston, New York City, and Utica for the purpose of interpretation and for further uniformity of the rules. Two associations of officials were formed as a result of these meetings, and progress has been made in these districts toward standardizing officiating. The continued development of uniformity will be aided by additional groups of officials organizing throughout the country wherever ice hockey is played.

Conference meetings of colleges and schools are a decided aid toward the better understanding of the rules. In this particular it is worthy to note the meeting which recently took place at the Kent School, which representatives from New England preparatory schools attended; the meeting of the I.I.H.A.A. in New York City; and the combined coaches' and officials' meeting in Boston, where the changes in the rules were reviewed.

In addition to the rules, the 1930-31 Guide records 49 college teams, 128 secondary school teams, and 15 club teams. There are also lists of officials representing New England, New York City, and New York State. The publishers of the Guide hope in the future to include lists of officials from other sections of the country.

ALBERT I. PRETTYMAN,  
*Chairman.*

#### SWIMMING AND WATER SPORTS

The Seventh Annual N.C.A.A. Swimming Championships were held at Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts, March 30 and 31, 1930, in the new sports building. The splendid new pool, the gift of Harvard Alumnus Anonymous Aquaticus, which this building houses, is one of the finest in the land and is admirably suited for a championship meet, intramural activities, or general swimming instruction. It may well serve as a model for other institutions contemplating new natatoriums.

The meet was an outstanding success. The following institutions were represented:

Amherst	M.I.T.
Bowdoin	New York University
Brown	Northwestern
Columbia	Pennsylvania
Dartmouth	Princeton
Fordham	Rutgers
Iowa	Springfield
McGill	Stanford
Michigan	Syracuse
Minnesota	Union

This list, comprising a distribution from coast to coast and including nearly every college or university with outstanding swimmers during the year, and the numerous record breaking performances, are indicative of the meritorious and national character of the meet. As in the past, the meet was held under the direction of the National Collegiate Swimming Rules Committee, who, with the help of visiting coaches and other local representatives, acted as officials in this connection.

In accordance with the action taken by the National Collegiate Athletic Association at its 1928 meeting in New Orleans, invitations were again extended to colleges and universities of Mexico and Canada. McGill University, of Montreal, Canada, accepted the invitation by entering its brilliant 220 free style sprinter F. M. Bourne, who easily qualified for the finals, placing second to Al Schwartz of Northwestern, Big Ten Champion, but failing by a narrow margin to place in the finals of this event, the fastest 220 ever conducted in the National Collegiate Championships. The committee hopes that McGill will be represented again in another year, along with other representatives from our other neighboring institutions to the North and South.

Record breaking performances marked both the preliminaries and the finals. E. J. Moles, Jr., of Princeton, Intercollegiate and National Collegiate Champion in the 200-yard breast stroke, began the record breaking in the preliminaries with a new N.C.A.A. record of 2:34. In the 220-yard free style, Ray Ruddy of Columbia broke the N.C.A.A. record with a mark of 2:17 3/5.

In the finals on Saturday night Ruddy continued his record breaking, this time in the 440, with a world's mark for a 75 foot pool of 4:55 3/5. In the next event, the 150-yard back stroke, George Kojac, of Rutgers, broke his own world's record established in the N.C.A.A. Championships in St. Louis a year ago, with a record of 1:38. Later in the evening Al Schwartz, of Northwestern, Intercollegiate Conference Champion, broke the N.C.A.A. record in the 220-yard free style established by Ray Ruddy in the preliminaries, with the time of 2:16 3/5. Schwartz's feat, his final intercollegiate effort, is especially noteworthy since it was his third for the evening, in each of which



performances, the 50, 100, and 220, he won a national title,—the first time in the history of the N.C.A.A. Swimming Championships that one competitor has won three national titles.

The final record of the meet was made by the brilliant Northwestern Medley Relay, in which they negotiated this 300 yards distance in 3:09 1/5. Other details of the meet are recorded in the 1931 Intercollegiate Swimming Guide.

The Rules Committee acknowledges with appreciation the invaluable leadership of R. L. Hoguet, Jr., of Harvard University, who acted as manager of the meet. We are also grateful to Mr. Wm. J. Bingham, Harvard's athletic director, who placed the Harvard Varsity Club at the disposal of the Rules Committee and visiting coaches for their respective and joint meetings. In addition to this, he is responsible for having provided a complimentary luncheon for these officials in the name of the Harvard Athletic Association, and finally, in his capacity as a member of the Executive Committee of the N.C.A.A., he presented the medals to the point winners of the meet.

The Rules Committee held its regular annual meeting in conjunction with this national meet. The five members of the executive body of the Rules Committee and several advisory members were in attendance. The members of the College Swimming Coaches Association, which also met in Cambridge at this time, were invited to join in the meetings of the Rules Committee. As a result of this joint study of the rules, the International Swimming Federation diving rules, which have been experimentally employed to govern the N.C.A.A. diving championships the past two years, were adopted, with minor modifications. Another group of significant changes consisted of the lengthening of the shorter events on the program for college meets, in which problems of officiating had been accentuated by the brevity of the events.

The Rules Committee acknowledges gratefully the friendly co-operation received from the college swimming coaches and other officials in the various leagues and conferences of the United States. While some sectional differences in rules still persist in various parts of the country, these are largely the outgrowth of local budgetary problems. A certain amount of difference also is not without experimental value.

The 1931 Intercollegiate Swimming Guide was published early in October, thanks to the efficient and painstaking efforts of Mr. Philip S. Harburger, the editor, and Mr. John T. Doyle, president of the American Sports Publishing Company.

In accordance with the present plans, the Rules Committee is looking forward to conducting the next National Collegiate Swimming Championships in the middle west. Ohio State, Northwestern, Florida, and Washington University of St. Louis have indicated a desire to hold this meet. The definite date and

place will probably be fixed by action of the Executive Committee of the N.C.A.A. during the holiday meetings.

F. W. LUEHRING,  
Chairman.

## WRESTLING

The annual National Collegiate Team and Individual Wrestling Championships were held at Pennsylvania State College on March 28th and 29th. There were highly satisfactory increases over those of last year in the number of institutions represented, as well as in the number of individual participants. A year ago your committee recommended that the 1930 annual meet be held in the East in the hope that this would give proper representation by the eastern institutions. This representation did not come up to our expectations, and we were especially disappointed that only one member of the Eastern Intercollegiate Wrestling Association (Pennsylvania State College) participated; however it is very evident that this failure of the Eastern Intercollegiate Wrestling Association members to participate was not due to antagonism or lack of interest in the meet, as the chairman received from the graduate managers of the majority of these institutions cordial replies to a personal invitation to send representatives—these replies expressing regret that the limited number of "cuts" allowed members of the wrestling team had already been used up, and therefore it would be impossible for their wrestlers to compete. The New England and Southern Wrestling Associations responded very well. Individual institutions, not members of the Eastern Intercollegiate Wrestling Association but located in the Eastern Intercollegiate district, were well represented, so that the total number of participants from the New England, Eastern Collegiate, and Southern districts was nearly three times the number participating in the 1929 meet. Over 40% of the total number of contestants came from these three districts, as against about 25% in 1929. The University of California had planned to send several contestants to the meet, but at the last moment the faculty refused to allow the wrestlers permission for the extended absence from college work which the trip would necessitate. The following table shows the geographical distribution of contestants for the three years the annual meets have been held:

	1928	1929	1930
New England	None	None	8
Eastern Intercollegiate District	None	8	19
South	None	4	6
Rocky Mountain District	1	None	None
Mid West and South West	39	49	46
Totals	40	61	79



Nearly all of the 79 wrestlers who participated were conference or association champions or runners-up, or wrestlers of outstanding ability from institutions which are not members of any conference or wrestling association, so the meet was really of championship calibre, and, as might be expected, nearly all of the matches were exceedingly close. The team championship was won by the strong Oklahoma A. & M. team, which annexed four first and two third places out of eight possible places. The University of Illinois team, "Big Ten" champions, took second place, and third place went to the University of Oklahoma team, "Big Six" champions. Eighteen of the 29 teams participating scored points as follows:

FINAL POINT STANDING											
Institutions	115	125	135	145	155	165	175	Hvy	Falls	Total	
Oklahoma A. & M.	—	1	1	3	—	5	5	5	7	27	
Illinois University	5	—	3	—	—	—	—	3	3	14	
Oklahoma University	1	5	—	5	1	—	—	—	—	12	
Iowa State	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	2	7	
Michigan University	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	1	6	
Kansas State	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	5	
Mass. Inst. of Tech.	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	5	
Oklahoma C.S.T.C.	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	1	4	
Cornell College (Ia.)	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	
Kansas University	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	1	4	
Ohio State	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	1	4	
Chicago	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	2	
Harvard	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	2	
Indiana	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	
Mech. Institute	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	
Michigan State	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	
Missouri	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	
Northwestern	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	

The individual winners in the eight classes follow:

115 lb. Class	1st, Sapora, University of Illinois 2nd, Axford, Mass. Institute of Technology 3rd, Leach, Oklahoma University
125 lb. Class	1st, Mantooth, Oklahoma University 2nd, Morford, Cornell College 3rd, Cline, Oklahoma A. & M.
135 lb. Class	1st, Linn, Iowa State College 2nd, Bauerle, Illinois 3rd, Stevenson, Oklahoma A. & M.
145 lb. Class	1st, Lewis, Oklahoma University 2nd, Tomlinson, Oklahoma A. & M. 3rd, Dyer, Chicago
155 lb. Class	1st, Kelley, University of Michigan 2nd, Watkins, Oklahoma Central State Teachers College 3rd, Berry, Oklahoma University
165 lb. Class	1st, VanBebber, Oklahoma A. & M. 2nd, Church, Kansas University 3rd, Solano, Harvard

175 lb. Class	1st, Caldwell, Oklahoma A. & M. 2nd, Helgerson, Ohio State 3rd, VonRobbins, Missouri
Heavyweight	1st, McCready, Oklahoma A. & M. 2nd, Burdick, Illinois 3rd, Errington, Kansas State

### Officials

The three referees who conducted the matches were Messrs. Leon Bauman, of Lawrence, Kansas, J. G. Kallas, of Chicago, and W. E. Lewis, of Belmont, Mass. The committee endeavored to secure the best wrestling officials available, regardless of cost. The coaches were asked to submit to the committee their first, second, and third choices for officials. The three selected were chosen from the list recommended by the coaches, on the basis of the coaches' recommendations, with due regard to geographical location; one being selected from the east, one from the mid-west, and one from the Missouri Valley district.

The work of the officials was made unusually difficult by the large number of very close matches, and, as generally happens in such cases, the officials' decisions did not always satisfy both of the interested coaches, but in general their work seems to have met with approval.

### Management of the Meet

The local management of the meet was ideal. This was handled by Mr. Neil M. Fleming, Graduate Manager of Athletics, and Mr. Carl Buck, Manager of Wrestling, assisted by a large number of other Pennsylvania State College representatives. Everything down to the minutest detail which might facilitate the running off of the meet was carefully provided for, and no expense was spared to furnish facilities to conduct the meet satisfactorily. As a result, the meet went off more smoothly than any other the writer has ever witnessed. Through the courtesy of the local management, rooms and meals were provided for the convenience of the visiting contestants and coaches in a dormitory closely adjacent to the gymnasium.

The attendance was much larger than at any previous N.C.A.A. wrestling meet, but it fell far below the estimated number, owing, undoubtedly, to the fact that the members of the local team were eliminated in the early rounds, thereby eliminating also the personal interest of the students and local sporting public.

The Wrestling Rules Committee takes this opportunity to thank the Pennsylvania State College officials for the large amount of time, energy, and money which they expended to make the meet a success, and we congratulate them on the efficiency with which they conducted the meet and all of the preliminary arrangements.



In its invitation to the Wrestling Rules Committee to hold the meet at State College, the Athletic Association offered to assume the local management of the meet, to pay all local expenses except the cost of trophies and officials, and to refund to the visiting teams all net receipts of the meet above the cost of trophies and officials. Because the attendance failed to come up to their expectations, Pennsylvania State College generously added about \$175 to the net receipts in order to allow an even \$1,000 for refund to the visiting teams. This made it possible to refund approximately 16% of the total cost of transportation for the visiting teams. The percentage of the transportation paid was naturally low, because of the fact that the majority of the teams came from the middle west and southwest.

The receipts and expenditures were as follows:

<i>Receipts—</i>	
Ticket Sales .....	\$1,379.75
Program Sales .....	65.83
Entry Fees .....	164.00
Added by Penn State Athletic Ass'n. ....	171.96
Total Receipts .....	\$1,781.54
<i>Expenditures—</i>	
Trophies .....	\$192.00
Officials .....	589.54
Total Expenditures .....	781.54
Balance (Refunded to Visiting Teams) .....	\$1,000.00
<i>Expenses paid by Pennsylvania State College Athletic Association:</i>	
Printing, publicity, special equipment, two luncheons for visiting coaches and officials, etc. ....	\$1,058.03
Additional donation by Penn State Ath. Ass'n. ....	171.96
Total Paid by Penn State Ath. Ass'n. ....	\$1,229.99

#### *Conferences with Wrestling Coaches*

One forenoon conference and two luncheon conferences were arranged, in order that the Rules Committee might meet with the coaches and officials and discuss proposed changes in the N.C.A.A. rules and other general matters pertaining to intercollegiate wrestling. About 40 coaches and officials attended these meetings. A number of institutions which were unable to send teams to participate did send their coaches for these conferences. Many helpful suggestions for improvement of the N.C.A.A. wrestling rules were made at these meetings, and every one of the important changes which have been incorporated in the 1931 rules were either suggested or approved by the coaches present.

#### *Wrestling Coaches Association*

Primarily as a result of the conferences with the coaches held in connection with the N.C.A.A. wrestling meets for the last three years, the coaches present at the 1930 meet voted to organize a Wrestling Coaches Association for the general purpose of advancing the interests of intercollegiate wrestling, and to provide the necessary machinery to arrange for formal meetings in conjunction with the annual N.C.A.A. wrestling meets, at which meetings papers and discussions will be arranged on topics of vital interest to the college wrestling coaches. The following officers and executive committee were elected for the year 1930-31:

President—Mr. E. C. Gallagher, Oklahoma A. & M. College, Stillwater, Okla.

Vice-President—Mr. Chas. Speidel, Pennsylvania State College, State College, Pennsylvania.

Secretary-Treasurer—Mr. Hugo Otópalik, Iowa State College, Ames, Ia.

Executive Committee—The President, Vice-President, Secretary-Treasurer, and Messrs. C. F. Foster, of Princeton, C. P. Keen, of Michigan, and Wm. Sheridan, of Lehigh.

This organization will undoubtedly be of great assistance to the Wrestling Rules Committee in furthering the interests of intercollegiate wrestling.

Mr. Paul A. Spitler, of the New York Athletic Club, representing the Amateur Athletic Union, met with the National Collegiate Wrestling Rules Committee to discuss ways and means to secure adoption of the best of our American wrestling rules by the International Federation for use in Olympic and other international wrestling contests. This conference indicated relatively little difference of opinion between the A.A.U. and the N.C.A.A. representatives on essential fundamentals of the rules, and developed a friendly spirit of coöperation which should make it an easy matter in the future for representatives of the two organizations to work together for the improvement of amateur wrestling in this country.

#### *Changes in Rules of Competition*

The general consensus of opinion of the coaches present at the 1930 N.C.A.A. meet was that the 1930 rules were highly satisfactory and should not be materially changed. A few of the rules have been reworded to clarify their meaning. The only other changes of importance were the following:

(1) The weights for the two lower classes were changed to 118 and 126 lbs. in place of the old weights of 115 and 125 lbs. All of the remaining weights will remain the same as heretofore,



but hereafter net weight will be required in all dual meets, as well as in championship meets, with the single exception of a one pound weight allowance on the second day of championship meets.

(2) The time that the contestant is required to hold his opponent's shoulders to the mat to constitute a fall was reduced from three to two seconds, in order to make the rule conform more closely to the Olympic rules.

(3) In all main matches where a fall does not occur, before the referee has consulted the time keepers, hereafter he will be required to indicate the contestant who, in his judgment, has won the match. The time keepers will then be consulted, and, if the contestant named by the referee has the necessary time advantage of one minute or more, he will be designated the winner of the match; if not, over-time bouts will be required.

#### *High School Rules*

The high school wrestling rules as printed in the 1929-30 Guide met with such universal approval that the Committee made no changes for the year 1930-31.

#### *The Wrestling Guide*

Thanks to the genius of our efficient editor, Mr. G. M. Trautman, of Ohio State University, the National Collegiate Wrestling Guide continues to improve in volume, interest, and informatory content. The new features of note in this year's Guide include action pictures taken at the N.C.A.A. and "Big Six" championship meets; a series of questions and answers to clarify the interpretation of rules; and articles on "Preparing for the 1932 Olympics," "The Problem of Weight Making," "Suggestions for College Wrestlers," "The National Wrestling Coaches' Association," and "The Third Annual National Collegiate Wrestling Championships."

#### *Increased General Interest in Wrestling*

Reports from all sections of the country indicate increased participation in wrestling as an intramural and an intercollegiate and interscholastic sport. Increased attendance at matches may be taken as an indication of general increased interest of the student body in the sport.

On the Pacific Coast wrestling, as an intercollegiate sport, was revived last year, and this year the sport has progressed satisfactorily and within a few years should be back on the high plane it reached a decade ago.

Considerable missionary work seems to be necessary in the sixth district if intercollegiate wrestling is to take its proper

place on the sports' program, as none of the institutions in this district except the University of Texas have taken very much interest in wrestling, either as an intercollegiate or as an intramural sport.

R. G. CLAPP,  
*Chairman.*

#### TRACK AND FIELD

The N. C. A. A. Track and Field Rules Committee met in Chicago, June 5, 1930, at the time of the National Collegiate Track and Field Meet. Those present were: J. L. Griffith, Intercollegiate Conference; Henry Schulte, University of Nebraska; C. S. Edmundson, University of Washington; Clyde Littlefield, University of Texas; R. A. Fetzer, University of North Carolina; Creed Haymond, Salt Lake City; E. A. Thomas, representing the National Federation of State High School Athletic Associations; and T. N. Metcalf, Chairman.

Prior to the meeting of the committee, the committeemen canvassed the opinions of coaches and officials in their district for suggestions relative to modification of the rules. The rules on the whole were found to be very satisfactory, and only minor changes have been made.

Material for the Rules Book has again been gathered by the committee, and it will be published about January 1. It will again contain the College Honor Roll; the best records made by American college men; the High School Honor Roll; high school records; suggestions on officiating and the conduct of meets; the results of school and college meets; and pictures of many of the outstanding teams.

The N. C. A. A. Track and Field Rules are now followed by nearly all of the college conferences in the United States. They have been officially adopted by the National Federation of State High School Athletic Associations, and are used in practically all grade school and high school meets in this country. They have also been adopted as official by the United States Army, the United States Navy, and the Y. M. C. A.

In general, the N. C. A. A. rules conform to the international rules used in the Olympic games. There are, however, a few minor differences where the international rules do not appear satisfactory for school and college competition.

T. N. METCALF,  
*Chairman.*



REPORT OF THE N. C. A. A. TRACK AND FIELD MEET,

JUNE 6 AND 7, 1930

The Ninth Annual N. C. A. A. Track and Field Meet was held on Stagg Field, Chicago, June 6 and 7, 1930. Messrs. Griffith, Jones, and Stagg, were in charge.

Last year we thought that the N. C. A. A. meet was the best ever held in the United States and it did not seem possible to surpass it, but the meet this year actually was the best that the National Collegiate Athletic Association has ever held, and in the opinion of many people is the best meet that has ever taken place in this country. Six new N. C. A. A. records were established. In every event superb records were made. Starting from the cinders, in the 100-yard dash, one new world's record of  $9\frac{4}{10}$  seconds was made by F. Wykoff, of the University of Southern California. Starting from blocks, in the 120-yard high hurdles, the world's record of  $14\frac{4}{10}$  seconds was tied by S. Anderson, of the University of Washington. In the 220-yard run G. S. Simpson, of Ohio State, established a new N. C. A. A. record of  $20\frac{7}{10}$  seconds, coming within one-tenth of a second of the world record. In the half mile O. J. Martin, of Purdue, made a new N. C. A. A. record of 1 minute  $54\frac{1}{10}$  seconds. In the two mile, H. Manning, of Wichita University, Kansas, set a new N. C. A. A. record of 9 minutes  $18\frac{1}{10}$  seconds, running through easily and coming within three-tenths of a second of equalling the intercollegiate record of 9 minutes  $17\frac{8}{10}$  seconds, established by Berna, of Cornell University, eighteen years ago. Other new N. C. A. A. records were established by H. Rothert, of Stanford, in the shot-put, with a put of 51 feet  $1\frac{3}{4}$  inches, in the discus-throw, by P. Jessup, of the University of Washington, who made a throw of 160 feet  $9\frac{3}{8}$  inches, and in the pole vault by T. Warne, of Northwestern, who created a new record of 13 feet  $9\frac{7}{8}$  inches.

Other fine records were made by R. F. Bowen, of the University of Pittsburgh, who ran the quarter mile in 48 seconds; by J. Sivak, of Butler, who covered the mile in 4 minutes  $19\frac{3}{10}$  seconds; by L. Sentman, of Illinois, who equalled the N. C. A. A. record of  $23\frac{2}{10}$  seconds in the low hurdles; by E. L. Gordon, of Iowa, who jumped 25 feet in the running broad jump; by K. Churchill, of the University of California, who threw the javelin 204 feet 2 inches; by H. Campbell, of Michigan, who threw the hammer 162 feet  $8\frac{1}{4}$  inches; and by J. Stewart, of Southern California, who jumped 6 feet  $3\frac{3}{4}$  inches in the high jump.

The University of Southern California won the team championship by scoring 55  $\frac{27}{70}$  points, counting 10 points for first, 8 for second, 6 for third, 4 for fourth, 2 for fifth, and 1 for

sixth. The University of Washington was second with 40 points, the University of Iowa third with  $30\frac{1}{7}$  points, Ohio State University fourth with  $29\frac{1}{10}$  points, and Stanford University fifth with 28 points.

Last year 69 colleges and universities competed. This year 257 athletes from 80 colleges competed, and of these 43 colleges scored points. Emphasis has been laid by the committee not on the number of competitors but on the quality. One hundred and thirteen men competed in the first meet, 154 in the second, 178 in the third, 157 in the fourth, 179 in the fifth, 183 in the sixth, 206 in the seventh, 206 in the eighth, and 257 in the ninth. The number of colleges which have sent competitors is equally progressive. In the first meet 45 different colleges and universities competed, 46 in the second, 59 in the third, 51 in the fourth, 56 in the fifth, 64 in the sixth, 61 in the seventh, 69 in the eighth, and 80 in the ninth. Since the establishment of the meet in 1921, athletes from 176 different colleges and universities representing 38 states and the District of Columbia have participated.

The total receipts in 1930 amounted to \$8632.38, and the total expenditures were \$1363.70, leaving the net receipts \$7268.68, of which \$6836.01 was prorated for railroad fare on a 90% basis to the competitors and coaches of teams of three or more men.

Sixty-six coaches met on Friday morning to decide upon the preliminary events and to participate in the preliminary drawings. The final drawings were held at the banquet to the coaches and managers in the evening in the Windermere East Hotel, following which a very interesting discussion on various topics occurred, which lasted until 11 P. M. The topic which was most widely participated in concerned America's failures in the 1928 Olympic games, and suggestions for preventing them in the future.

The following new N. C. A. A. records were made:

220-yard dash—G. S. Simpson (Ohio State University),  $20.7$  seconds.

880-yard run—O. J. Martin (Purdue University),  $1:54\frac{1}{10}$ .

Two mile run—H. Manning (Wichita University),  $9:18\frac{1}{10}$ .

Pole Vault—T. Warne (Northwestern University), 13 ft.  $9\frac{7}{8}$  in.

Shot Put—H. Rothert (Stanford University), 51 ft.  $1\frac{3}{4}$  in.

Discus throw—P. Jessup (University of Washington), 160 ft.  $9\frac{3}{8}$  in.

The following N. C. A. A. records were tied:

100-yard dash—F. Wykoff (University of Southern California), 9.4 seconds.

120-yard high hurdles—S. Anderson (University of Washington),  $14\frac{4}{10}$  seconds.

220-yard low hurdles—L. Sentman (University of Illinois),  $23\frac{2}{10}$  seconds.



The individual winners in each event in the Ninth N. C. A. A. Track and Field Championships are as follows:

- 100-yard dash, won by F. Wykoff, University of Southern California. Time 9.4 seconds. *Ties World Record.*  
220-yard dash, won by G. S. Simpson, Ohio State University. Time 20.7 seconds. *New N. C. A. A. Record.*  
440-yard run, won by R. F. Bowen, University of Pittsburgh. Time 48 seconds.  
880-yard run, won by O. J. Martin, Purdue University. Time 1:54.1. *New N. C. A. A. Record.*  
One-mile run, won by J. Sivak, Butler University. Time 4:19.3.  
Two-mile run, won by H. Manning, Wichita University. Time 9:18.1. *New N. C. A. A. Record.*  
120-yard high hurdles, won by S. Anderson, University of Washington. Time 14.4 seconds. *Ties World Record.*  
220-yard low hurdles, won by L. Sentman, University of Illinois. Time 23.2 seconds. *Ties N. C. A. A. Record.*

#### Field Events

- Pole vault, won by T. Warne, Northwestern University. Height 13 ft. 9 $\frac{7}{8}$  in. *New N. C. A. A. Record.*  
High jump, won by J. Stewart, University of Southern California. Height 6 ft. 3 $\frac{3}{4}$  in.  
Broad jump, won by E. L. Gordon, University of Iowa. Distance 25 ft.  
Shot put, won by H. Rothert, Stanford University. Distance 51 ft. 1 $\frac{3}{4}$  in. *New N. C. A. A. Record.*  
Discus throw, won by P. Jessup, University of Washington. Distance 160 ft. 9 $\frac{3}{8}$  in. *New N. C. A. A. Record.*  
Hammer throw, won by H. Campbell, University of Michigan. Distance 162 ft. 8 $\frac{1}{4}$  in.  
Javelin throw, won by K. Churchill, University of California. Distance 204 ft. 2 in.

#### TRACK AND FIELD RECORDS

##### OF THE

#### NATIONAL COLLEGIATE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION

Below is a list of National Collegiate Athletic Association Track and Field Records. Of these, one was made in the first N. C. A. A. meet in 1921, one was made in the third N. C. A. A. meet in 1923, one was made in the fourth N. C. A. A. meet in 1925, one was made in the fifth N. C. A. A. meet in 1926, one was made in the sixth N. C. A. A. meet in 1927, three were made in

the seventh N. C. A. A. meet in 1928, 1 was made in the eighth N. C. A. A. meet in 1929, and six were made in the ninth N. C. A. A. meet in 1930.

The holders of these records are as follows:

- 100-yard dash—G. S. Simpson (Ohio State University), 1929, 9.4 seconds.  
F. Wykoff (University of So. California), 1930, 9.4 seconds.  
220-yard dash—G. S. Simpson (Ohio State University), 1930, 20.7 seconds.  
440-yard run—E. L. Spencer (Stanford University), 1928, 47.7 seconds.  
880-yard run—O. J. Martin (Purdue University), 1930, 1:54.1.  
One-mile run—R. Conger (Iowa State), 1927, 4:17.6.  
R. Kiser (University of Washington), 1928, 4:17.6.  
Two-mile run—H. Manning (Wichita University), 1930, 9:18.1.  
120-yard high hurdles—E. J. Thomson (Dartmouth College), 1921, 14.4 seconds.  
S. Anderson (University of Washington), 1930, 14.4 seconds.  
220-yard low hurdles—F. J. Cuhel (University of Iowa), 1928, 23.2 seconds.  
L. Sentman (University of Illinois), 1930, 23.2 seconds.  
Pole vault—T. Warne (Northwestern University), 1930, 13 ft. 9 $\frac{7}{8}$  in.  
High jump—W. C. Haggard (University of Texas), 1926, 6 ft. 7 $\frac{1}{4}$  in.  
Broad jump—DeHart Hubbard (University of Michigan), 1925, 25 ft. 10 $\frac{7}{8}$  in.  
Shot put—H. Rothert (Stanford University), 1930, 51 ft. 1 $\frac{3}{4}$  in.  
Discus throw—P. Jessup (University of Washington), 1930, 160 ft. 9 $\frac{3}{8}$  in.  
Hammer throw—F. D. Tootell (Bowdoin College), 1923, 175 ft. 1 in.  
Javelin throw—L. Bartlett (Albion College), 1928, 216 ft. 7 in.



FINANCIAL STATEMENT  
OF THE  
NINTH NATIONAL COLLEGIATE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION  
TRACK AND FIELD MEET

Held at Stagg Field, University of Chicago, June 6 and 7, 1930

*Receipts*

Sale of tickets .....	\$8,328.00
Sale of programs .....	266.07
Concessions .....	30.25
<b>TOTAL RECEIPTS</b> .....	<b>\$8,624.32</b>
Uncashed check of 1929 .....	8.06
	<b>\$8,632.38</b>

*Expenditures*

Printing:		
600 entry blanks .....	\$20.75	
Tickets, badges, contestants' numbers .....	125.73	
Programs .....	236.25	
		<b>\$382.73</b>
Publicity:		
500 postal cards .....	\$5.00	
Printing postal cards .....	3.00	
Postage .....	19.12	
500 N. C. A. A. envelopes .....	2.75	
Assistants to newspaper men on field .....	4.75	
		<b>34.62</b>
Medals .....	588.00	
Operation of Meet (Ticket Sellers, Guards, etc.) .....	130.50	
Assistants in Dressing Quarters .....	32.63	
Dinners to coaches and managers .....	117.50	
Dr. W. J. Monilaw (Starter) .....	50.00	
Telegrams .....	8.31	
Miscellaneous items:		
N. C. A. A. rubber stamp .....	\$0.43	
Delayed hospital bill for injured con-		
testant 1929 .....	12.60	
Typist .....	6.38	
		<b>19.41</b>
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURES</b> .....		<b>1,363.70</b>
<b>NET RECEIPTS</b> .....		<b>\$7,268.68</b>
Amount prorated for railroad fare on 90% basis .....		6,836.01
		<b>\$432.67</b>
Unexpended balance .....		

A. A. STAGG,  
Chairman.

ROUND-TABLE CONFERENCES

I. TOPIC: "THE RELATION OF THE COACH TO STUDENTS,  
ALUMNI, AND FACULTY"

DEAN S. V. SANFORD, UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA, LEADER

(Notes were kept and this report was written by the leader after his return home. Many errors no doubt have been made, due to the hurried manner in which the notes had to be taken. If errors have been made they are unintentional.)

Mr. Dan McGugin, of Vanderbilt University, opened the discussion: "Just as the team must believe in the sportsmanship, the fairness, the loyalty of the coach, so must the student be impressed by these same qualities. Players and students must have the same respect for the coach as they have for faculty members. If the coach should violate the ethics and ideals of the game by coaching from the sidelines, students could not hold him in high esteem. He must uphold these ideals, not shatter them.

All coaches should uphold, and nearly all do, the actions of the faculty. Students may complain about this regulation and that, but coaches step in and make them see that the ruling was correct. The coach must satisfy the students in their relations to all rules—must iron out differences, but remain in the background.

Strange that there should still exist two ideals in athletics—one, that the public sees on the gridiron; and the other, that the public sees in the bleachers. The coach must be the active agent in upholding the faculty—must be a genuine leader in the best there is on the campus". Here he gave an illustration of how a coach and the members of the football team settled a serious situation on the campus, though no athlete was involved, without the knowledge of the president. "Too often administrative officers do not see the silent work of the coach in aiding them in solving many vexing problems".

Professor French, of Ohio State University, said: "As I am not a coach, and as, when I was a student, the profession of coaching had not been developed, I can not speak from practical experience on either the coach or student side of this subject. However I have known a great many coaches and a far greater number of students, and have seen something of the contacts between them.

Coaches might perhaps be divided broadly into two classes: First, those whose whole interest is to produce winning teams, who are hired for that particular purpose, and, in many cases, whose position depends on the production of winning teams. Some of them are engaged for the season, others for the year. I rather think that about the only interest these men feel towards the student body is in what it may be able to do in helping produce the required winning team, and that their only contact with



students not on the squad is in a few mass meetings organized to create enthusiasm to be released by the cheer-leader on the field next day.

The second class includes the men who, while having a keen desire to win, have an appreciation of the position of competitive sport in the scheme of education, and who do not feel their professional standing fatally jeopardized through the loss of an occasional game; men who are recognized by students and colleagues as belonging to the regular teaching staff of the college.

The successful coach in either class is a man of strong personality, individuality, and magnetism, and his team's success, I believe you will agree, is due more to his personal influence on the players than to his ability to design and diagram new and complicated plays. He is the type of man who would be successful in teaching any other subject. On most college faculties there are one or more outstanding men of the magnetic personality type who are teaching academic subjects, the kind of men the graduate remembers after he has forgotten what he has learned from them, and whose fine influence on him persists from the contact with them throughout his life. There are probably many others with undiscovered personalities, teaching quietly and leaving their impression. What a pity we can not have intercollegiate matches in mathematics and physics! What scholarship could be developed—what teachers become famous as coaches of geology teams and Greek teams!

The real coach to my mind is the man who will use this influence he has on men to guide the whole student body to higher ideals.

The term 'character building' has been laughed out of use by the sports writers and the hard-boiled game gamblers, but if the course in football were only to train professional football players for New York and Chicago games, the sooner it is dropped from the college curriculum, the more credit it would be to the colleges.

From his prominent position and contact, the football coach can get under the skin of the undergraduate better than any other individual on the faculty. In a large school he has an intimate relationship with his squad of 40 or 60, a pretty close relation with reserve and 'B' squads of as many more, and a fairly close connection with a couple of hundred in freshman squads and spring practice.

I would have him not so absorbed in building his winning team but that he could stop and talk to any of these boys about a personal problem. I would not make a personnel officer out of him; I would not have him a popular idol; but I would like to have him in the class of the respected and loved teacher, to whom any student, whether athlete or not, would feel free to go for advice and counsel. Manifestly he could not give personal interviews to all the men on the campus,—we have deans of men and junior

deans and advisers for that,—but he could meet them in larger or smaller groups, from the mass meeting to the fireside gathering, and the warmth of his influence would spread by radiation.

There has been more or less talk lately about the decline in interest in football. I wonder if the decline in student interest is not largely from the lack of contact in the relation of the coach to student; with secret practice from the first day of the season, the students do not even know their own teams.

Football is a grand game, but from a students' affair it has degenerated into a spectacle for outsiders, a hippodrome to be commented on by professional sports writers, who insist that the colleges furnish bigger and better entertainment for the public, and who, from their professional viewpoint, see no difference, in their reason for being, between a college football game and a horse race.

The colleges have brought most of this on themselves, and they are now reaping the whirlwind. But if the newspapers keep on with their pernicious control, and the game is not brought back to its place in the educational system, there will be no further need for the winning coach, because, as I verily believe, inside of ten years there will be no more intercollegiate football conducted by the educational institutions for the glorification of the sporting public.

I have an optimistic hope that within that period the colleges will get their game back again, freed from big business and ballyhoo, that the loyal alumni will learn that their Alma Mater is not eternally disgraced by being "humbled" seven to six (using a favorite word of headline writers), that their misguided loyalty in "procuring" is not wanted, and that the coach, freed from the yoke of newspaper demand and threat, will then have the opportunity of right relation with the students".

Athletic Director H. J. Stegeman, of the University of Georgia, continued the discussion by stating that "the coach should be a member of the faculty with the same rights and privileges as all other members of the faculty". Continuing with the discussion he said: "The faculty as such now has no part in the selection of the coach. He is selected by the athletic boards of control in our various institutions. If the faculty should be allowed to participate more in athletics they would feel flattered to solve their own problems, or at least have a part in solving those things so vitally related to the best interest of the colleges. The more we take faculty members into our 'secrets' (and there are no secrets), the quicker will athletic sports become an integral part of the institution.

Sooner or later there will exist new athletic conferences on a new basis—on an honest platform of help to athletes, or of no help to athletes—no side-tracking of this important issue, which has been sidetracked up to the present. We must face the situa-



tion as men and find an honest solution. The dignified position of the coach depends upon the solution of this vexing problem.

Hazing was brought to an end through the influence of the coach and members of the team,—a tradition that existed for years. Many institutions complain at the coach because they do not know him and do not make use of him. Make him a full member of the faculty. Athletics must be in control of the faculty.

We took pains on one occasion to invite a number of the faculty to come to the stadium and watch the instruction. Some of these men, who previously took occasion to walk rapidly by the stadium without glancing an eye towards it while practicing was taking place, for fear they might violate some ethical formula, came with real interest and were tremendously surprised to find that the coach instructed the players upon sound pedagogical principles. They learned that the coach was not a magician, but simply a good teacher. The attitude towards the coach and intercollegiate sports must be changed on the part of the faculty, and that can be so easily accomplished if the coach will only take faculty members into his confidence. Coaching is now stabilized, hence good teaching is required, and faculty members appreciate thorough instruction. Let the adjustment take place, and take away distrust of the coach by making him a faculty member".

Dean Nicolson, of Wesleyan University: "If regular luncheons were held weekly by the coaching staff to which members of the faculty were invited, the social contacts would result in closer and better relations between coaches and faculty—unity would be secured".

Dean Friley, of Texas A. & M. College, said: "I shall discuss this topic by the case system. A department of physical education was established in our institution, and was centralized around Coach Bible as the head of the department and a full member of the faculty. This department had four divisions, with a faculty member at the head of each. The attitude of faculty, students, and alumni changed with this centralized department of physical education. All these men at once saw the whole question of athletics in another light. There was also a surprising reaction on the part of the students. The salaries of these men are higher than the salaries of the professors on the whole. We are satisfied with the change even though we have been less successful in winning games".

Professor Owens, of Stanford University, said: "We have not solved the position of the old coach as a member of the faculty, but we will fill in the coaching staff with young men, and then we can make them members of the faculty. Some of the older coaches do not desire to be members of the faculty. The coach of the future should be a faculty member with voting powers".

Professor Marvel, of Brown University: "The relation be-

tween the coaches and the faculty depends in large measure upon the right kind of man on the faculty or on the coaching staff. Coaches are more popular when not members of the faculty. Coaches and faculty should be on the same basis. The coach would appreciate being a part of the university corporation. If the coach were elected by the faculty and approved by the board of administration, that would perhaps improve the situation. His tenure of office then would not depend upon a winning team, but upon his relation to the students. It would no doubt be different with the alumni. The coach should be paid in the same manner as members of the faculty. The salary should be higher,—they are entitled to that consideration. A professor of English may say: 'Here is a boy who gives promise of being a great lawyer or great writer in ten years,'—but the coach must make a great athlete *right now*".

Professor Metzenthin, University of Texas: "Our best hope is to get away from the old picturesque type of coach to our modern conception of what a coach should be. Let him be selected by the same board that selects the faculty members. The administrative heads will select a man who can teach with skill, assume the right attitude, and stay clear of the newspaper ballyhoo. The old coach had a stamp of individuality peculiarly his own—let him alone; the new coach will have his own personality, but the proper attitude towards athletics as a part of the educational program."

Professor Badger, of New York University. "What should be the relation of the coach to the public from the viewpoint of radio, advertising, and writing special articles?"

Dr. Kennedy, of Princeton University: "Harvard, Yale, and Princeton have had more or less success in handling the matter of writing by the coach. He must submit in advance to the Chairman of the Board any article to be published. This plan was rigidly adhered to for years. Articles sometimes had caused bad institutional relations. This plan in a measure prevented unpleasant conditions arising. There is no regulation as to radio, a new development".

Graduate Manager Berry, of Cornell University: "As graduate manager I am the titular head. The rowing coach, a man of real ability, held a place for forty-two years,—a law unto himself, a real force, an authority. One day he found most of his rowing crew had been placed on probation by the faculty, and he was badly broken up over the situation. He determined to adopt a new plan for the future, to see how it would work. When he was asked by the college paper for a list of the candidates for the rowing crew, he refused to give the names. When he was asked for an explanation for his action in this case, he replied, 'The faculty can not place the rowing team on probation, for they will not know what men I have in mind for the rowing team'. Such



a man would dare any one to make him a member of the academic faculty.

For twenty-five years this point of view has prevailed—to have the coaching staff independent of faculty power. It is hard to establish the new viewpoint with men of long connection with an institution. The present or old relation is liked by so many coaches”.

Athletic Director Wilson, of Northwestern University: “We have recently had a very large sum of money given to our institution so that the salaries of professors may be \$12,000 a year. Now the coaches are saying, ‘Pay us what you have always said should be the basis of the salary of a coach,—that of a full professor’. The worm has turned!”

Professor Henry, of Clemson College: “I come from a college in the woods—a land-grant college—with strict military discipline. In that type of college the coach comes into closer relations with the students than does any other member of the faculty. I am certain that we should give more attention to the character of the coach than to the character of the professor of English”.

As the time limit for this conference had expired, it was brought to a close by a few remarks from the leader, Dean Sanford.

## II. TOPIC: “HYGIENE OF COLLEGE ATHLETICS”

PROFESSOR W. B. OWENS, STANFORD UNIVERSITY, LEADER

The Round Table for the discussion of the topic of “Hygiene of College Athletics, including care and prevention of athletic injuries, training table, etc.,” which was held on the afternoon of December 30, 1930, was well attended and developed a most interesting discussion. Doctor T. K. Richards, of Harvard, opened the discussion with an informal talk on the care and prevention of athletic injuries. He went into considerable detail in discussing methods of treatment for many of the commoner injuries, and the methods which he has used to prevent such injuries. He described in detail certain methods of taping and bandaging, and demonstrated these methods before the group. His presentation led to many questions which he answered fully and in detail.

Following Doctor Richards, Doctor John R. Murlin of the University of Rochester discussed some of the problems of nutrition confronting those responsible for the proper food for men engaged in various forms of athletic exercise. Doctor Murlin's remarks admirably supplemented Doctor Richards' discussion and led to further general discussion and questions.

Mr. H. F. Woodcock of Yale presented a summary of certain information which he had gathered on the subject of training

tables. This information disclosed a wide variety of practice with regard to the maintenance of training tables. In some institutions the training table is confined to one meal and to one or two sports. In others it includes all meals for those engaged in some of the major sports. Opinions varied as to the necessity and advisability of maintaining training tables. Considerable variance in cost and methods of financing the training table was also reported by Mr. Woodcock.

The general opinion expressed was that the Round Table had been a most valuable contribution to the meeting of the Association, and those present felt that the discussion had been of great practical benefit.

## SPECIAL COMMITTEE REPORT

REPORT OF COMMITTEE TO STUDY CARNEGIE FOUNDATION

BULLETIN 23

Read by Dean C. W. Mendell, Yale University, Chairman

Your committee was appointed for the purpose of studying the Carnegie Foundation Report, known as “Bulletin Number Twenty-three,” and was instructed to bring to the Association recommendations as to how the member colleges might best make use of the Report. The committee begs to make the following preliminary report. It must constantly be borne in mind that the Carnegie Report was the result of the desire of our own Association that such an investigation and such a report be made. The N. C. A. A. had repeatedly considered the questions involved in the Report, and had even contemplated an investigation of their own. Officers of our Association went to officers of the Carnegie Foundation, and the real origin of the Carnegie Report is to be found in this conference. It is worth bearing in mind that the job was one for whose undertaking we were in part responsible. The N. C. A. A. is probably the only athletic organization of large scope in the country that has called in competent and disinterested outsiders to study their whole situation. The report of the Carnegie Foundation is, therefore, the report of friendly investigators, acting not only with the approval of our Association but practically at its request. It would seem, therefore, altogether proper that we, as a body, should have a keen interest in making the most out of the report thus prepared for us.

Before proceeding with definite comments or recommendations, your committee thinks that it is worth while to recall and once more to emphasize the true function of the N. C. A. A. That it is an athletic association and that it is national, we rarely forget, but we are not so sure to remember always that it is collegiate,



and that our main function has to do with athletics, not as such but as a part of college education. Athletic activities in the colleges have always been looked upon by us as justified because we consider them a part of the whole college experience. Again, we are not a body primarily interested in university education but in college education, which is not confined to the immediate intellectual problems which concern a university. The American college is more an outgrowth of the American academy in many ways than it is of the continental university. Our Association, called in the first place by Chancellor MacCracken and attended by college presidents and members of the academic faculties, has expanded and changed largely in its personnel. It does not, however, change in its real function. Although we have certain activities (e. g., the formulation and publication of rules for individual sports) which might be called laboratory experiments to test out our theories, we are primarily a consultative and advisory body. We are not expected to lay down detailed rules of action for the conduct of athletics in the member institutions, though an important function of our Association has been and is the supervision and control of college sport through the application of approved principles under the direction of our rules committees and allied member conferences.

We must remember then that the Report of the Carnegie Foundation looks at athletic activities from this same point of view. They are a part of college education, and the problem of the investigation was to determine in what ways they were serving their end well, and in what ways they were serving it poorly, and along what lines better service could be recommended. It is first of all an educational report. It is likewise a sympathetic and friendly report.

It seems worth while to your committee, in this connection, to express its conviction that the preface to the report, by virtue of its general tone, does not harmonize with the results reported in the body of the document. There are institutions, to be sure, still existent in which athletic activities do overshadow intellectual interests. We believe, however, that these are decidedly in the minority, and we believe, with the investigators, that on the whole the athletic activities of our colleges are of actual value in the educational scheme, and that on the whole they are serving well their purpose. We should not, however, let this blind us to actual weaknesses in the situation, and each member institution might well review its own case and make sure that it is in line with the trend of the day toward normality. If sports are really to serve well their purpose they must, as a part, be subordinate to the whole, and we believe that in the majority of cases they actually are. In this regard it is worth while to remember that the undergraduates are, on the whole, ahead of any other single group in the movement toward a properly balanced attitude toward athletics.

To proceed then from the general to the particular. Your committee feels that it need have nothing to say with regard to the first four chapters of the report. These chapters are mainly historical, and serve to give a background for the investigation proper.

With chapter five we come to the question of administrative control. The N. C. A. A. has always stood, and stands now, we believe, for faculty control, not merely theoretical but actual. Where such control is merely nominal it is, of course, an evasion of the principle, and we cannot but deplore such a situation where it occurs. By faculty control, your committee means that nothing can happen in athletics in a given college which is not concurred in by the faculty, or may not, if necessary, be immediately and effectively stopped by the faculty. We would urge each institution to review its own methods, and to use this principle as a method of checking itself. Actual modes of procedure will differ widely, but, if the faculty is actually in control of the situation, it would be impossible for anything to be done in the realm of athletics that could not be at once and effectively controlled by the faculty.

This chapter also brings up the question of the undergraduate share in athletic administration. We believe that this is clarified by our fundamental principle that athletic activities are a phase of the educational program, and a real part of college education. They involve also intricate relations with other institutions, and require a continuity of policy. This being the case, the responsibility rests clearly on the faculty. Herein lies the difference between sport as a recreation and organized sport as a part of college education. The president of this Association has well defined the actual function of sports as the general laboratory course for our general education. For the purpose of their own particular education, we believe that undergraduates should be admitted, as far as possible, to a share in the administration of sports, but that no faculty has a right to evade its responsibility for their handling. We would urge, furthermore, that the institutions continue to foster intramural athletics, in which the line between education and recreation is perhaps difficult to draw. We should not wish to have the element of recreation disappear from sports. At the same time we should not wish to lose the tremendous advantages which come from hard competitive sport.

Your committee has little comment to make on chapter six, except to note that we believe it a sound proposition that the future athletic career, as a motive for participation, tends toward making sport a vocational rather than a liberal education. We believe, therefore, that institutions should discourage such a motive. We are inclined to think that, in general, the motives for participation amongst the students themselves are commendable, and that the efforts of institutions in this field should be



largely confined to the elimination of circumstances surrounding the sport which tend to inject false motives. Such conditions are treated in later chapters.

Your committee believes that the N. C. A. A., as an educational body, should emphatically endorse the suggestions growing out of chapter seven with regard to health responsibilities on the part of the college and summarized on pages 159 and 160 of the report. We distinguish sharply between unavoidable injuries in a rugged game, which are accidental and incidental and which are the price paid for real and obvious advantages gained from such a game, and, on the other hand, bad effects resulting from careless observation or no observation of the general condition of students, and the tolerance of a situation in which men are allowed to participate in sports when they should not, or to meet conditions which lead to permanent evil effects. We believe that the institution has a responsibility to guide men into the sports best adapted to the individual, just as much as they have a responsibility for guiding them into the best intellectual work for their particular needs. In this connection we would urge the necessity for specific training adequate for directors of health. All of this follows directly from our belief that sport is a part of education, and that the faculties cannot evade the responsibility for its proper conduct.

In view of our definition of the function of athletics, we believe that the problem of the coach is distinctly clarified, and we would urge on the member institutions a careful scrutiny of their situation in this respect. We believe that the coaching personnel should be just as carefully selected as the faculty personnel, and on a similar basis. The coach should be looked upon as a teacher in his own department. This function of the coach ought to clarify the question of salaries, tenure, and the general attitude both of the coach toward his job and of the rest of the faculty toward the coach. His relations with the faculty should be consistently close, so that both should realize the community of purpose and ideal. The details of this relation will undoubtedly be dependent upon particular situations. We believe that the salary question is easily adjustable upon this basis. The best coaches,—and we use the term “best” exactly as we would for a faculty member, meaning best both as a scholar in the particular field and as a teacher within that field,—should receive the top salary; and we are inclined to believe that the range of salary for faculty and coaches should be the same, and that the position of the coach in that salary scale should be determined in approximately the same way as that of the new member of the faculty within the same scale. The question of tenure is covered by the same principle. Just as the influence of a teacher of an academic subject on the student body is a matter of real importance as well as his knowledge of his subject, so this element should enter very large-

ly into the consideration of coaching appointments, and in part into the question of tenure. If a teacher of mathematics fails at first to turn out great mathematicians, we do not at once and for that reason only consider him a failure. If over a longer period he has no success in turning out mathematicians, his influence may well be questioned. It may, however, appear that he is arousing a real interest in mathematics among a considerable number of students. He may have a real value to the college community along other lines, and be only a respectable teacher of mathematics. The problem of his retention becomes a question largely of whether a better man from *all* points of view can be obtained. We believe that the coach should be in a similar position, and we would emphasize this phase of the report which urges against the over-emphasis of victories as the main element in the decision. In general, we believe that the question would present little difficulty if the function of the coach as a cog in the educational machinery were fully appreciated. It is probably worth noting in passing, also, that if a coach does not have the faculty contact he is driven in many instances, where there is not a large body of coaches, to make contacts with the less desirable elements of the community, speaking from the point of view of sportsmanship, and his own attitude toward his work is apt to become warped.

Chapter ten has undoubtedly received an amount of attention from the public somewhat out of proportion to its position in the report. This was in part due to the newspaper publicity given it, and in part, we believe, to a failure to emphasize with sufficient clarity the distinction between rather incidental and easily removable offences and things of a more fundamental and serious character. This chapter is, of course, an essential part of any investigation which pretends to cover the subject adequately. A report would have no value which commented only on good points and ignored the bad. For the practical purposes, however, of making use of the report, it seems to your committee wise to draw the distinction noted above. We assume that scholarships given for athletic ability are entirely inexcusable. We assume, furthermore, that all forms of subsidy applied to the obtaining or support of athletes as such are inexcusable. We believe that the “sub rosa” support of athletes by alumni and friends must be wiped out. To this end, we feel that the sportsmanship of all concerned must be educated. Only by growth of the proper sentiment can successful results in this line be assured. Rules against such things are taken for granted, but cannot be effective unless backed by the right sentiment. Minor offences, so-called, may in some cases be perfectly proper customs slightly distorted, or they may even be proper practices misunderstood. We believe that with the proper spirit generally accepted each college should, on its own initiative, review its situation in this regard. The Car-



negie Report gives us ample suggestion of where dangers lie. The value of the report will be great only if we avoid looking for possible mistakes by the investigators or possible unintentional injustice done by them, and set about making as sure as we humanly can that we do not offend against the highest sense of sportsmanship. The committee feels that our test in any given case should be this question—Is the individual given special reward or opportunity because he is an athlete? We must guard against unfair discrimination against athletes, at the same time rigorously guarding against even the semblance of subsidy.

Your committee has appointed a sub-committee to take up the question of publicity treated in chapter eleven. We feel that the question involved here is too far reaching and too delicate to be handled except by a rather more expert committee whose whole business is this one topic.

The general conclusion of your committee seems obvious. In this Carnegie Report, we have the first constructive review of the athletic situation. It is not a perfect picture, but such is yet to be painted in any field. It is a friendly and useful report, and we believe that all the colleges, after reviewing their own code of sportsmanship, can wisely use it as a check on their own situation. We believe that the plan of the Carnegie Foundation to continue their investigation is a sound one. Your committee also is ready, if you so desire, to continue its work, and to prepare a more specific and actively constructive report for you at a later date.

## ADDRESSES

### I. PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS

DR. CHARLES W. KENNEDY, PRINCETON UNIVERSITY

The year just ended has brought forth certain noteworthy developments in amateur sport in the United States.

#### *Revision of the Constitution of the American Olympic Association*

The quadrennial meeting of the American Olympic Association held on the 19th of November in Washington brought to a successful conclusion the movement inaugurated by the National Collegiate Athletic Association for a revision of the Constitution of the Olympic Association which would promote a harmonious coöperation between the various national bodies administering sport in this country and a more representative and democratic administration of America's participation in the Olympic Games.

In accordance with the resolution adopted at the twenty-third annual conference of the National Collegiate Athletic Association a committee was constituted, consisting of the officers and Council of the N. C. A. A. and additional members, to give special consideration to the relations of our Association with the American Olympic Association.

On the 30th of December, 1929, this committee met in joint conference with representatives of the Executive Committee of the American Olympic Association. In this conference the representatives of the N. C. A. A. presented in detail a proposal for a reorganization of the American Olympic Association through a revision of its Constitution and By-Laws. In general the purpose of the changes suggested by our representatives was the simplification of the Olympic organization and the establishment of a democratic association more truly representative of the various athletic bodies interested in the games on the Olympic program.

As a result of the conference of December 30, 1929, the Executive Committee of the American Olympic Association accepted in principle the suggestions brought forward by our representatives and appointed a special committee on the revision of the Constitution and By-Laws, this committee consisting of Gustavus T. Kirby, chairman, Avery Brundage, Mr. A. C. Gilbert, Dr. G. Randolph Manning, and myself. This committee met repeatedly during the spring and summer of 1930, in addition continuing an unrelenting labor by correspondence between sessions, with the object of reporting to the quadrennial meeting of the Olympic



Association such a revision of the Constitution and By-Laws as would give detailed formulation to the principles proposed by the representatives of the N. C. A. A. and unanimously accepted by the Executive Committee of the Olympic Association.

The members of this Association will already have learned through the public press that at the quadrennial meeting the Constitution, so thoroughly revised as to be practically a new Constitution, was adopted by unanimous vote. While this general result, and the spirit of harmony and coöperation by which it was attained, have been widely recognized in the press, it is worth while at this time to set forth briefly for the information of the members of this Association the principle changes in organization accomplished by this revision of the Olympic Constitution.

1. The requirement of a two-thirds vote for all actions both of the quadrennial meeting and of the Executive Committee of the American Olympic Association has been re-established in the Constitution. When the original requirement of a two-thirds vote was changed to a requirement of a majority vote at the quadrennial meeting preceding the last, the action was unsatisfactory to the representatives of the N. C. A. A. It was felt by them, in the interest of a truly democratic representation of the United States in the Olympic Games, that all proposals brought forward should be able to commend themselves to the approval of two-thirds of the members of the Olympic Association, or of the Executive Committee, and that any proposal touching America's participation in the Olympic Games which could not muster a two-thirds approval should not prevail. The re-establishment of the two-thirds vote, therefore, gains the point for which the delegates of the N. C. A. A. contended at that time, and re-establishes in the Olympic Constitution a principle which this Association believes to be fundamental to a democratic administration of America's interest in the Olympic movement.

2. The membership of the American Olympic Association has been divided into five logical groups, and any organizations hereafter joining the Olympic Association will be automatically placed in the group, and given the number of votes, for which the nature of the organization permits it to qualify. This grouping of membership is logical in that it more adequately recognizes than was true of the old Constitution the interest and responsibility in the Olympic Games of those American athletic organizations which are either representatives for America of International Federations, or which foster amateur competition on a nation-wide basis and in many sports.

3. The revised Constitution provides for a better organization of the Executive Committee in that a fixed representation by right upon that committee is given to those organizations which have an automatic and inescapable interest and responsibility in

the Olympic program, such as the National Collegiate Athletic Association and the Amateur Athletic Union, each with three representatives, and the War Department, the Navy Department, and the I. C. A. A. A. A. with one representative each. Ten additional members are to be elected by a two-thirds vote of the members of the Executive Committee as of right, and nominations for all ten places may be made by any member organization belonging to the Olympic Association. The colleges may well feel that with this right of nomination exercised by the N. C. A. A. and the I. C. A. A. A. A. the interest of the colleges in the Olympic movement should be fully reflected in these nominations.

4. The revised Constitution provides for the appointment of Olympic Games Committees for each of the sports on the Olympic program in which America participates. Each of these committees will be constituted to include two representatives of the organization in the United States, if any, which is the American member of the International Federation governing Olympic competition in that sport; four representatives of the National Collegiate Athletic Association if the game or sport is one in which the N. C. A. A. holds national championships, or through its constituent units fosters competition on a nation-wide basis; four representatives of the Amateur Athletic Union if the game or sport is one over which the Amateur Athletic Union has jurisdiction; two representatives appointed by the chairman of the American Olympic Committee by and with the consent of that committee. These Games Committees, so constituted, shall have power at their discretion to add one additional member to their number, provided, however, that such additional member is not a representative of any organization already directly represented thereon. Each of these Games Committees shall by a majority vote of its members elect its own chairman and secretary, and its chairman when elected shall be a member of the American Olympic Committee.

Each of these Games Committees shall have the power, and be charged with the duty, in the sport which it represents, of advising the American Olympic Committee on all matters having to do with the selection of the places, time, and method of holding the try-outs or other competitions for the selection of the team; and of nominating for final appointment by the American Olympic Committee the members of the team and the managers, coaches, trainers, and other attendant personnel.

It is obvious that the revised Constitution is a great improvement over the old in providing in this way for an Olympic Games Committee in each sport, to the end that the selection of the team, coaches, and managers, as well as decisions as to conditions of competition and all other matters leading to such selection, may be more fairly and intelligently made than was possible under former conditions in which one selection committee attempted to



handle all sports. The provision for a fixed representation upon these Games Committees of the organizations most directly interested in the sports concerned is one of the sound and progressive features of the revised Constitution.

The foregoing are perhaps the outstandingly progressive features of the new Olympic Constitution. I would recommend that the members of the National Collegiate Athletic Association familiarize themselves in detail with the entire text of this new Constitution, to the end that the representation of the colleges in the next Olympic Games, and the coöperation of this Association with other athletic bodies fostering amateur sport, may be as effective as possible for the best interest of the United States.

For the happy outcome of the years which have been devoted by this Association to securing a new and sounder Constitution under which American participation in the Olympic Games may be carried on, a debt of gratitude is due to many men: to the honorary president of this Association, General Pierce, who for years has had at heart an elevation of standard for American Olympic competition; to the members of this Association who served upon the committees which he appointed to that end; to the representatives of the Amateur Athletic Union who repeatedly gave tangible evidence of their desire for harmony in Olympic Councils; to the members of the Executive Committee of the Olympic Association who met with our representatives in a spirit of such understanding coöperation; and especially to Gustavus T. Kirby, Avery Brundage, Mr. A. C. Gilbert of Yale, and Dr. G. Randolph Manning of the American Football Association, all members of the committee which revised the Olympic Constitution. As a member of that committee I am in a position to estimate with gratitude the many hours of unremitting and detailed labor and the spirit of intelligent coöperative counsel which they devoted to this task.

#### *Extension of N. C. A. A. Program*

Two interesting innovations in N. C. A. A. procedure have been put into effect this year.

1. Dean R. L. Sackett of Pennsylvania State College, vice-president for the second district, has during the year since our last convention held two meetings, one in spring and one in autumn, of representatives of the various institutions in his district which belong to the N. C. A. A. The purpose of these conferences was the provision of natural opportunities during the year for interchange of information and opinion among N. C. A. A. colleges in that district as to matters affecting their local interests, and the best interest of college sport in general. These meetings were not intended for discussion of schedules or problems of local athletic administration. The general purpose

of the conferences was informal deliberation and discussion and not legislation, although there is no reason why discussion, at such a conference, of any phase of college sport might not suggest more formal consideration of the same matter at the annual convention of the N. C. A. A. The procedure thus inaugurated by Dean Sackett in his district was felt by all who participated in these meetings to be extremely helpful in providing an opportunity for the extension of the influence of the National Collegiate Athletic Association throughout the year in local districts. I would recommend that the vice-presidents of the N. C. A. A. for the other districts secure from Dean Sackett more detailed information on this matter, and on the basis thereof consider whether similar procedure inaugurated in their districts would be helpful to the member colleges of our Association.

2. The Executive Committee of the N. C. A. A., after consideration of a suggestion made by Professor Owens of Stanford University, has this year introduced into the first day's program of our convention a series of Round Table discussions, under appointed leaders, of subjects of importance to all in any way concerned with the administration or supervision of college sport. It is to be hoped that as a result of the Round Tables held yesterday the delegates to this convention will have found in this procedure a better opportunity for informal and extended discussion of problems that arise in the conduct of college sport. The business session of our convention is of necessity formal, and the limitations of time make difficult the free exchange of information and point of view regarding college sport which should be a natural feature of our annual conventions. The Round Table discussions permit such interchange in a more comprehensive and more organized way than has been hitherto possible. It is to be hoped that the procedure this year introduced into our program may have commended itself as worth continuing and strengthening from year to year as experience may suggest.

#### *The Growth of Criticism of College Sport*

One of the outstanding features of the year just ending has been the extent to which college sport, and particularly football, has been subjected to increasingly critical comment. It would be folly to close our eyes to the fact that throughout the country large numbers of thoughtful and intelligent people are questioning more than ever before certain developments in college football. On the appearance of the valuable report of the Carnegie Foundation dealing with all phases of college sport in the United States one result was an immediate focussing of public interest and concern on one phase of that report, the famous Chapter 10, in considerable degree to the exclusion of careful consideration of other equally important portions of the report. During the



past year, however, other phases of the present system of inter-collegiate competition have come under closer and more sustained scrutiny. A fear has developed lest competition in football may be taking on some of the features of what modern phraseology chooses to term a "racket." Articles have appeared in newspapers and periodicals dealing with certain phases of football competition and referring to football "racketeering colleges." Long football schedules, training periods which in some instances begin in the summer months, transcontinental journeys for the sole purpose of staging a football game, the scheduling of games between institutions drawn together solely by a desire to match the proficiencies of their respective teams, a growing conviction that the coach has too large a part in the development of the sport and the undergraduate too small a part, a fear that the amounts of money involved in such competition must ultimately prove detrimental to the true purposes of college sport, if this has not in some degree already happened,—these are the thoughts running through the minds of thoughtful men today. Repeatedly in issues of undergraduate newspapers, alumni magazines, the public press, and the national weeklies and monthlies, one finds expression of these obstinate questionings which will not down. One finds suggestions of every variety of program for reform, ranging from as specific and final a program as the abolition of college football entirely all the way to vaguely idealistic proposals undefined and unrelated to administrative programs.

So definite has been the increase in this critical point of view throughout the past year as to make it clear that those who believe in the essential value of college sports must sincerely and painstakingly devote themselves to a scrutiny and assessment of the present situation and the formulation of conservative and constructive policies of reform to free college football of undesirable elements that threaten the life of the game. Football, in itself a fine and worthy game, is being endangered by foolish friends. It must be rescued by intelligent friends.

Twenty-five years ago the National Collegiate Athletic Association was born of a movement to purge football of evils which at that time seriously threatened to bring about a discontinuance of the game. By virtue of actions then taken, and the continued and stabilizing force of wise rule-making, the game stands today as one of the fine games of amateur sport. But there have developed around the game itself parasitical growths, conditions of over-extended schedules, over-extended training periods, over-extended travel, unnatural rivalries, and undue influence of the coach. The members of this Association can do no greater service to college sport than to meet this new challenge as effectively as the old was met.

It is impossible to talk of college sport at all without beginning with the college itself. In any true sense college sport in its

present organized form has no warrant for existence save as it agrees with and supplements the educational purposes of the college. All straight thinking about it must start at this point. Properly administered, there is nothing in college sport that is hostile to the educational purposes of the college. Properly administered, it may in many ways supplement those purposes. I do not know of any college in the country whose educational program does not properly permit to the undergraduate sufficient time for daily participation in sport. It is not only proper but essential on physical grounds that this should be so. In addition to the physical benefits that come from the playing of games, college sport can be made an instrument to kindle the spirit of youth to magnanimity, a high sense of honor, self-control, coöperation, generosity, courage, a spirit of fair play, and all the qualities that blend in a chivalrous sportsmanship. The natural and traditional rivalries of college sport can breed friendships, mutual understanding, mutual respect, and a regard for tradition between players, undergraduates, and alumni. In those institutions in which these objects are in large measure secured, college sport, including football, will hold a firm and proper place in college life; but where these potential results go unrecognized or unattained, then, in the light of present critical opinion, the time has come for less talk and more action.

To all friends of football who properly believe in the potential values inherent in that fine game, I would recommend, so soon as existing scheduled engagements permit, the most careful consideration of the following principles for application in the scheduling of intercollegiate football games.

1. A reduction in the length of football schedules to not more than five or six games.
2. The scheduling of these games (and with the diminished number this would be possible) so that the first game shall be played sufficiently after the opening of college not to require the beginning of football training in August or early September.
3. The scheduling of these games as far as possible with institutions of similar standards, ideals, and educational purposes.
4. The scheduling of these games with institutions with which there exists a natural, friendly, and often traditional basis of rivalry.
5. The scheduling of these games as far as possible with institutions of similar size and geographical propinquity.
6. The scheduling of these games to be played on home grounds in an atmosphere of friendship and hospitality.



7. The scheduling of all intercollegiate games with recognition that sports exist for the undergraduates, and that their desires and point of view should receive adequate and effective representation in all athletic councils.
8. The elimination of spring football practice.

To all friends of football I recommend consideration of the following principles for application in the administration of the sport:

1. An administration of the game that recognizes the authority and prestige of the undergraduate captain and under him the initiative and independence of undergraduate players.
2. An adjustment of the duties and authority of the coach that will make him a teacher, a counsellor, and a friend, but not a ring-master.

I am perfectly aware of the arguments that will be launched against such a program. I am aware that undergraduates themselves are today often hesitant in assuming that initiative and independence in their games which is the natural and normal attitude of the sportsman. There may be many factors entering into this hesitancy where it occurs, but certainly not one of the least is the fact that in recent years the undergraduate has had far too little opportunity accorded him to develop the initiative and independence he should prize. I am aware that the program I have outlined would probably result in a reduction of the gate receipts of football, and that, in the average case, the money accruing from football supports all college sports. But if the things I have discussed in football are wrong the fact that it contributes to the support of other teams cannot be used to justify that wrong. As long as college sports serve the high purposes of the college, it will be possible for them in one way or other to find support. At the moment, our chief concern should be a re-scrutiny of our procedures in college sport, and such action as will satisfy us that it truly serves the corporate purposes of the institution of which it is a part.

A college has no true or natural interest in the settlement of intersectional or national championships in football. The college does have a real interest in the games which its undergraduates play on an amateur basis with natural and friendly rivals. Such games come to form a part of college tradition and undergraduate interest. Football began on the college campus and should be restored to the college campus. It began among the undergraduates and should be returned to the undergraduates. It began as a game. It has grown into mass competition between institutions, with mobilization of coaching staffs, shock troops,

mopping-up forces, and all the concomitants of mass competition. In football today, there is too much emphasis on the words "organization," "drill," "training," and too little emphasis on the words "amateur," "informal," "spontaneous."

One stumbling block in our present situation is a somewhat general assumption that there can be devised some one panacea that will apply equally to conditions at all the football-playing colleges. Such an assumption is quite unwarranted, for the reason that conditions vary greatly from college to college. Edmund Burke once pointed out that it is not possible to draw an indictment against a whole people. It is equally impossible to draw an indictment in football that applies equally to all colleges. There are colleges in which the game is today being played in substantial adherence to the principles which I have suggested. There are college conferences which include in their athletic codes many of the features I have recommended. But what is needed, and greatly needed, to safeguard a fine and worthy sport is that these principles shall be observed on a nation-wide basis by all colleges that play the game. As a lover of amateur sport, and a believer in the values inherent in college football, I earnestly hope that the colleges of our country, acting for themselves and through their local conferences, will deflate intercollegiate football and restore it to its natural place in the life of the undergraduates. Should they fail to do so, I predict that it will be done for them by the forces of undergraduate and public opinion.



## II. THE FAMILIAR PROBLEMS OF COLLEGIATE ATHLETICS

PRESIDENT JAMES R. ANGELL, YALE UNIVERSITY

Not long ago, one of the great foundations undertook an exhaustive survey of the athletic situation in our colleges and emerged with a body of highly interesting and valuable data which seriously disturbed the slumbers of the authorities at a number of institutions and left everyone feeling a little uncomfortable. To be sure a few institutions—among them the one over which I have the honor to preside—were found to be white as the driven snow, while others ranged through various shades of gray down to uncompromising black. It must be admitted, distressing as it is to do so, that those of us who came off unscathed were by the others credited with shrewdness and discretion more often than with unadulterated virtue. It was alleged that we had merely been too clever to be caught and it was remembered to our discredit that we had not ranked very high in the matter of athletic victories—at least not in football, by which the average American still tests collegiate virility. And I may add that it was a little uncomfortable for us to be suddenly confronted with the fact that gentlemen in other institutions whom we had implicitly trusted as upright exponents of the finest ideals of sport were, in point of fact, harboring illicit athletes and supporting them by corrupt practices—apple concessions and the like—in a luxury to which they had not previously been accustomed. Moreover, some of our own household maintained that we had been stupidly, indeed perversely, good, and that the children of Mammon were undoubtedly wiser in their day and generation than were we. Such is the fate of good deeds in a naughty world.

Whatever judgment may ultimately be passed upon it, the Carnegie Foundation Report conclusively indicated that current judgments upon the health of intercollegiate athletics present an amazing diversity, extending from the opinion of those at one extreme who feel that the patient is suffering with a mortal malady from which he can never recover, and that chloroform should be used as quickly as possible, to those at the other extreme who proclaim the patient thoroughly sound, suffering at worst from a little over-indulgence in high living. Between these two views is a great body of intermediate opinion, reflecting a fairly firm conviction that the patient has no fatal ailment but is afflicted with an appreciable number of minor complaints, some of which probably require the surgeon's aid, and others of which will cure themselves, if the sufferer is put on a simple diet, and required to live a more cloistered life. Far be it from me to dog-

matize concerning these several forms of diagnosis. In a certain sense all may be correct, in that each of the pronouncements may be valid as to particular institutions, or regions, or games. Suffice it to say that my personal sympathies are rather with this last intermediate group. I feel quite certain that the patient is not going to die, although in fits of exasperation I have often wished that he would; but I am almost equally certain that in some essential respects he must alter his manner of life, if he is to meet his obligations, improve to the full his opportunities, and deserve the respect of the judicious.

### *Controversial Discussions*

It is with profound hesitation that I have consented to plunge again into the troubled waters of the controversial discussions about college athletics, partly because I have so often offended in this respect in the past, and partly because it seems to me that almost everything of importance which bears on the basic issues has already been said many times. I have lived long enough to see panaceas offered as new for the fourth and fifth time in a quarter of a century—seen them greeted by the press and the public as something quite novel, whereupon the discussion begins afresh just about where it had previously left off. And yet somehow progress has here and there unquestionably been made. What we need, I suspect, is not so much more oratory, as more prayer for honest repentance for our sins, more constructive imagination to portray and more forceful resolution to bring to pass the saner and more wholesome conditions which all of us recognize as within reach.

While I am not oblivious to the positive evils from which our athletics now too often suffer, I am much more concerned that they shall improve to the full their opportunities now too largely missed, than that incidental ills should be so magnified as to monopolize our entire attention. I recognize that some of these opportunities are lost because present practices obstruct their realization, but, generally speaking, this is only in part the case. Furthermore, I fear that I cannot get wrought up to any high degree of excitement about athletics as a separate, independent group of problems and interests, because I believe that in the long run a college has very much the kind of athletics it wants, and that its athletic policies reflect quite accurately the sort of an institution it really is. To attempt the reform of athletics is therefore to attempt the reform of the American college itself. This is a project in which I have a deep and sincere interest, but I know that it can only be carried through slowly and patiently and that emotional excitement is not likely to contribute very helpfully to the end in view. In any event, with many misgivings as to my ability to avoid the utterly trite and the conspicuously plati-



tudinous, I proceed to examine certain phases of the prevailing situation.

### *Clear Premises Necessary*

All efforts to evaluate social and educational forces, such as are embodied in our intercollegiate athletics, must set out from certain criteria, consciously or unconsciously adopted, as the basis of judgment. In the present instance, these criteria derive partly from our preconceptions of the proper objectives of education in general, and collegiate education in particular, in part from our sense of certain social and moral values which we regard as intrinsically desirable. Fruitful discussion requires a definite apprehension of these presuppositions. To fail thus to clarify one's premises before entering upon an analysis of specific issues is peculiarly fatuous, and I therefore offer a few principles upon which my own views are based.

### *Value of Athletic Training*

On the educational side, most persons would agree that the college has an obligation to provide for the physical and moral well-being of its students not less imperative than its duty to care for their purely intellectual training and discipline. In the regimen of such an institution there must then be adequate provision for wholesome recreation and much of this will inevitably involve participation in physical sports and games. Indeed it is not thinkable that a satisfactory all-round training can be attained by an adolescent youth of sound body without such participation. In this presence it is quite needless to elaborate the point. Nor is it requisite to catalogue the long list of moral and physical qualities which are fostered by such training—self-confidence, courage, patience, control of temper under pain and defeat, the acquirement of pleasurable and valuable skill, the development of power and robust physique—the list is long and familiar and misleading only in the failure at times to recognize that it has its shady side (for not all men emerge from collegiate athletics with accentuation of desirable traits only) and that not all of the moral qualities supposedly developed are necessarily transferred to other relations in life; nor is it true that each of these qualities can be developed solely from athletic sports.

But when one has listed all these supposed virtues of athletic competition, and has agreed that competitive sports afford an extremely valuable part of college training, it still does not follow that one must turn to *intercollegiate* competition to achieve them. To be sure, such competition may be more severe and is likely to be conducted under a degree of publicity calling forth a greater measure of self-control for successful achievement. This is not, however, an invariable, nor I think, an inevitable, consequence.

It did not require an Einstein to make us aware that all of these things are relative. To take severe punishment in a boxing match before a crowd of five hundred of one's fellow students without losing one's temper and without flinching, may demand quite as much nerve and self-control as to play in a football game before fifty thousand people, most of them strangers. But there are some values which emerge in intercollegiate competition which are either lacking in intramural sports, or present in appreciably less degree. Intercollegiate sports elicit a type of institutional loyalty from team members, from students, and from graduates, which is too often blind and oppressively juvenile, but which has its highly valuable features and affords one of the most impressive agencies in the creation and maintenance of group solidarity—itsself not always a praiseworthy characteristic, but generally beneficial to all concerned. This same kind of loyalty is called forth by class, fraternity, and house competition, but certainly, as a rule, in much less vivid form and with effects much more circumscribed and not directed to the college itself. The undoubted moral values which inhere in team play may come out in intramural sports quite as truly as in intercollegiate games, provided that the interest in them is of comparable vividness, as it sometimes is. Again, the physical training which ordinarily attaches to membership on a 'varsity team is apt to be much more drastic and appeals to far deeper layers of moral sensibility and responsibility than the corresponding appeal of training for intramural sports. Furthermore, there is the effect produced by a great intercollegiate match as a spectacle of selected and trained youth engaged in a fair and skillful contest of minds and bodies, which is deeply stirring to the emotions of the intelligent spectator, as well as to the contestants, and which, properly supervised and controlled, makes for public appreciation of fine physique and the clean living which are required for success in these contests. These consequences are certainly more in evidence in well organized intercollegiate contests than in the usual intramural sports, and, while the former contain great dangers with which we are all familiar, among others the pernicious danger that the games be conducted for the benefit of the spectators rather than for the players, they also have great benefits to confer when they are wisely pursued and judiciously administered.

Let us then agree that competitive physical sports, with a strong preference for those which are carried on out of doors, are indispensable to the best collegiate training, and that intercollegiate sports should always have an honorable place among them, even though we may hope that this place will be appreciably less conspicuous than at present. Not a few institutions have flourished without permitting the latter and others have confined their cultivation to a few selected games; but in general, I think, my statement is valid. Together with certain grave risks,



these intercollegiate games bring equally definite values of high worth.

A good deal of the confusion about athletic standards which now exist is due to a lack of any generally recognized and accepted ideal of the purposes of the college. For this circumstance, the colleges are themselves solely to blame. There is certainly little public appreciation of the objectives, and even less of the value, of the liberal arts curriculum. To interrupt it, or to interfere with it, seems at most a trifling matter. Moreover, the very modest demands made by many such colleges upon the time and attention of their students tend to confirm the public impression that the college course is not a very serious matter, and that eccentric or extravagant indulgence in athletic contests is therefore not necessarily at variance with the purposes of these institutions. A boy in a medical school, or a law school, or even in professional schools like those of engineering and journalism, would, in general, be expected to be held to so rigorous a schedule as to make extended absences and the interruptions of constant athletic practice, such as college teams indulge in, quite impossible. If there is this kind of impression abroad in the public mind, and not least among the alumni of liberal arts colleges, these institutions have only themselves to blame, and the remedy is instant and within their own reach.

In the present era of high-powered and somewhat commercialized athletics, it is difficult to recall that they grew out of the wholly informal sports and games of college students conducted originally for sheer fun and wholesome exercise, with no thought whatever of intercollegiate competition, which was a late and relatively casual outcome of these unorganized domestic amusements. But such is the fact, and it is to their function as a source of valuable recreation and physical development that we must always return to gain any sane and discriminating insight into their proper position in college life.

#### *Athletic Problems Largely Due to Football*

When we speak of the problems of intercollegiate athletics, I think it would be safely inside the mark to say that 95% of all which occasion us serious anxiety and embarrassment center in football. A generation ago baseball also worried us with its perplexities about amateurism and summer professional, or semi-professional, playing, its transparent subterfuges, and its general atmosphere of tacitly recognized deceit. This problem has more or less dropped out of sight, partly because interest in college baseball has declined sharply, and partly because the paid summer hotel team has also more or less faded out of the picture. We still have problems confronting us at times in all our sports, but it is football which, despite its many virtues, has brought in its

train our most acute present troubles. For another generation it may be hockey, or ping pong, or Swedish movements. But sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof.

One of the storm centers in recent discussions has been the coaching system and I may as well begin my commentary here.

#### *Coaching*

On numerous occasions I have urged, as have many others, that the conduct of college sports, especially their responsible control on the field, should be taken from the coaches and given back to the undergraduate players. I am quite aware that the level of performance might by this procedure be appreciably lowered, and this would certainly occur in the early stages of its acceptance as a practice. But I feel quite certain it is right, because one of the chief values of college sports is now lost in the sacrifice of initiative and responsibility for their intelligent direction by the players themselves.

Let no one suppose, however, that the undergraduate members of the football team, of a big institution, for instance, are especially, or universally, keen for this change—except perhaps for periods when quarrels with coaches have been annoying, or when unpalatable doses of defeat have been swallowed. Even in baseball, the undergraduate evinces a timidity about taking over control which would be amusing, if it were not rather pathetic and did not reveal the uncouth dimensions to which our sports have gone in their public aspects. Partly because these young men have grown up in the atmosphere of dependency on the coaching staff, which has often vigorously impressed them with their incompetency, partly because the games have taken on characteristics involving a kind and degree of responsibility that few undergraduates are eager to shoulder alone, they are quite apt to prefer that things should go along as they are, knowing that the coach will have to take the brunt of the blame if disaster occurs. This is, of course, another way of saying that the entire sports program, particularly in football, has taken on a magnitude and a complexity which may well terrify the undergraduate captain when he contemplates the possibility of being held responsible by the huge public apparently interested in his team for the performance which is exhibited. In the mere matter of taking men out and putting others in during the progress of the game, the field captain is apt to distrust his own judgment, and the game has been permitted to take on sufficient physical dangers so that the medical supervisors are often unwilling that the undergraduate captain's judgment should be decisive in these matters. Whether this circumstance should be construed as a conclusive indication that the game ought to be modified, I will not pause to discuss, although I believe that there are methods of dealing with



this particular difficulty which would be entirely satisfactory and still put a far larger responsibility on the members of the team than is at present the case. Furthermore, the procedure which is here proposed would tend appreciably to lessen the present eminence of the coach before the public. Teams might even come to be known by the captain's name as often as by that of the coach.

This raises the whole issue as to what kind of coaching, if any, college teams should have. With the formal organization of college sports, incident to the development of intercollegiate contests, there has inevitably arisen the demand for the most skillful possible coaches. This demand is sometimes cloaked under the doctrine that if students are to play the game, they should be taught to play it as well as it can be played. This sounds like the old saw, that anything which is worth doing is worth doing well, and there is a sub-stratum of truth in the formula; but the inferences drawn from it are at times certainly mischievous and inappropriate to college conditions. In my judgment, it is simply not true that, if college students are to play football, they ought to be taught to play it as well as possible. This is indeed the doctrine accepted at some colleges, with the consequence that teams are kept at the game practically the year around, and that during the autumn, at least, the men are called upon for four, five, six, or even more, hours a day devoted to football. This, I assert, is sheer professionalism in its most objectionable form—the prostitution of a sport to essentially professional ends. Undoubtedly teams taught in such ways play better football than those giving an hour or two a day for eight or ten weeks to the perfection of their technique. But the one procedure is compatible with a rational view of the proper place of football in the daily life of an undergraduate, the other is not. The one thing is a business, the other is a sport, a form of recreation pursued with energy and enthusiasm and conscious devotion, but never as a controlling objective of life.

The moment one gets the picture—and accepts it as true—of college sports as keyed to the element of genuine recreation with the development of physical and moral fibre as by-products of the process, many of our perplexities disappear. Certainly for such ends we do not require an army of highly paid coaches. A few will do the job, and if we are to have any, they should be men who see in such an occupation a dignified career and are willing to pursue it on the same modest financial terms that characterizes other college teachers.

The prevailing systems of coaching are all of them under critical scrutiny and, as in other matters of athletic policy, even our wise men differ appreciably among themselves. Some would leave the whole matter to the undergraduate, reverting to the conditions out of which our American college sports grew. Others

would have occasional returning alumni serving without salary to assist the captains and team managers. Others would find in the teaching staff of the institution, whether of the strictly academical departments, or of a department of physical education and health, the needed coaching service. Still others prefer the now generally prevalent practice of a coach primarily employed to teach one sport; sometimes, however, used for more than one; but a man on limited term appointment, one or more seasons at a time, and not otherwise officially connected with the institution.

I think that an honest inspection of the situation would show that each of these procedures has certain advantages. The last named probably tends, on the average, to produce rather more skillful play and a rather higher proportion of victories, at least where the coach is thoroughly competent. But one does not need to rehearse the difficulties which spring out of this system, in no small measure due to the impossible position in which the coach is placed. As long as he succeeds in winning victories, his position is fairly secure. But to keep it secure, he is constantly subjected to temptations which only the very strongest character can resist, and when the star of victory begins to descend, the coach under this system may well look for a new job. The third plan, that is, coaching done by members of the regular academic staff, when judiciously administered, may work extremely well, in that it affords a high general average of coaching skill and keeps a firm control of the whole procedure in responsible academic hands. It is, I believe, at the moment the wisest and most practicable of the several possible procedures. The plan for the use of returning alumni has many good points, its informality among others, and it is suggested favorably by the practice, in certain sports at least, of our British cousins. It is, however, rather too casual to be expected to work well under existing American conditions, and it does not keep quite sufficient control in academic hands.

The proposal to turn all coaching back into student hands is somewhat Arcadian, not to say Utopian, in view of the existing conditions in our American colleges. If we could immediately revert to the conditions of an academic Garden of Eden, with our young collegians knowing neither good nor evil, this proposal would doubtless be feasible enough. But, with our intercollegiate games keyed to their present scale of intensity and number, we can only achieve a condition of undergraduate coaching by a slow approach over a considerable period of years. Such an arrangement might be quickly practicable in very small institutions—it would be extremely difficult to launch in the big institutions. I see no intrinsic objection to it, except the heavy burden it would throw upon the more competent undergraduate players; and, in the general change which I expect to see come over collegiate athletics in the next decade or two, it may well take on more



prominence, for I anticipate that the general magnitude of our intercollegiate sports program will be very appreciably reduced.

### *Length of Schedules*

It has long seemed to me obvious that we should be much better off in most of our college sports if we materially shortened the length of the schedules. To play intercollegiate contests as frequently as we now do is, in the case of the non-paying sports, to impose a heavy and rather needless financial burden. It introduces too frequent disturbing interruptions into the academic routine of the members of the teams, and I am sure it diminishes the pleasure of the contests by making them so familiar that they often become rather flat and stale. In the more exhausting sports, it often puts a very heavy drain on the physical resources of the players. In this connection, I may say that I have never been able personally to sympathize with the common practice of calling back members of a football team for practice several weeks prior to the opening of the college. If men cannot be gotten into satisfactory physical condition to play a game like football without several weeks of preliminary training, it seems to me rational to schedule no games until this condition of physical fitness is attained, say about the middle of October. Certainly one can hardly justify this preliminary practice on the assumption that college sports are merely an incident of ordinary college life and are conducted for the purposes of recreation and physical development as part of the normal academic program.

What may be a proper limit for the number of games in a general sports program, I make no effort at this time to assert, for it would vary appreciably in different sports and for different institutions; but I should say it ought to be confined well within the boundaries which permit the student's attention and effort to be constantly concentrated on his academic work. Such a criterion would forbid frequent trips away and frequent contests at home. Intercollegiate games would be the exception and not, as at present too often, the rule of every week throughout the academic year.

### *The Basis of Rivalry*

In this period of unsettled ideals and divergent estimates of values, propriety, and worth, it may be judicious to advise that intercollegiate schedules be so arranged as to bring together only teams which adhere to substantially similar standards. In football, for example, teams which decide to abandon the professional seasonal coach would play only with teams that followed this same usage. Teams which, like the Western Conference group, begin practice on the fifteenth of September and practice not to

exceed two hours a day after college opens, would not schedule games with teams which practice more or less the year around, assemble in August, or shortly thereafter to begin regular practice, and permit four, five, six, or even more hours of football work per day during the autumn term. Colleges which allow men to play on their teams only during the final three years of their academic residence would abstain from contests with teams which accept for several more years of play men who have already completed their full quota of time on a college team. Institutions which frowned on proselyting and subsidizing athletes would, without making charges of any kind, find it generally impracticable to schedule games with institutions whose practices in these respects are known to be loose. Institutions making very slight academic demands on their students and having almost nominal entrance requirements would not be regularly pitted against colleges with much more severe requirements.

From one point of view, such a restriction of schedules and competitors might seem a little puerile, but it is perhaps the only way just now to attain a segregation of teams in approximate accordance with their ideals of collegiate sports, thus assuring conditions of reasonably fair competition. It has its accepted analogy in the long standing divisions of college teams on the basis of the size of the student body from which they can draw. It would certainly remove from the athletic administration and the members of the teams of institutions adhering to rigid standards the pressure to adopt practices which they are wholly unwilling to countenance. It would make clear to the public mind what athletic ideals are really cherished by the several institutions, and might disabuse it of the prevalent confusion whereby a certain ineptitude and decadent effeminism is now attributed to the teams of conspicuous institutions which do not compete with reasonable success against institutions cultivating much more lax standards. If, as would be highly probable, such a step resulted in the shortening of all our intercollegiate schedules, this would be a welcome consequence.

Such a procedure would doubtless be greeted with more or less abusive comment from the proponents of the policy of the open door in athletics. It would perhaps be regarded as a peculiarly obnoxious method of making invidious distinctions. But, after all, if one really believes in making a business out of football, believes that a winning team is the best advertisement a college can have, believes that the proselyting and subsidizing of athletes is entirely defensible, or believes in any one of these principles, why not stick by one's colors and play with those who feel in the same way about it? There will probably be plenty of such for a long time to come. And, without resorting to invective and epithet, it would allow colleges to select and play with opponents on far more even terms than is often now the case. To give the



other fellow a fair break, as this would do, is one of the unchallenged principles of all honorable sport.

A suggestion of this general type is really keyed to the simple proposition that in athletics, as in other walks of life, sincerity and honesty are the great desiderata. We need not impugn either the motives or the practices of institutions whose methods and ideals do not agree with our own: but equally we need not be oblivious to distinctions which, if disregarded, vitiate any possibility of fair competition and bring into undeserved disrepute the ideals and practices which we cherish. In general, also, it is surely desirable, so far as possible, to play with one's traditional friends and neighbors with whom long enduring, generous, and chivalrous ties of mutual respect and regard have grown up, to receive them on one's own field as guests, and to welcome them with all the courtesy of a flattered host.

#### *Gate Receipts*

There have always been those who have maintained that, as money is the root of all evil, so in particular gate money is the root of all athletic evils, and should be forthwith cast out. One need not perhaps be rated as a hopeless cynic, if one observes that this doctrine is most apt to be urged by those who have little or no gate money to sacrifice on the altar of athletic purity. Nevertheless there is much to be said for the view. We all know the story. Gate money has built many of our great stadia, of which the first, a veritable Pandora's box, as it has proved, was erected by our most venerable American institution, probably without much foresight of the consequences for our athletics which would come in its train. Without such stadia and the easy money they provide, we should hardly be tempted to stage the weekly entertainment program which now draws several hundred thousand people on every pleasant Saturday afternoon in the autumn to the playing fields of our so-called institutions of higher learning. Gate money supplies the cash for high priced coaches and many of them. Who in his sober senses supposes that any of our universities would employ ten or a dozen coaches, some of them on salaries far beyond that received by the most highly paid professor, to teach boys to play football? Gate money furnishes elaborate and costly equipment, such as the players themselves could rarely afford, and the college would never think of buying from its ordinary bank account. Gate money makes possible, and often occasions, the long and costly journeys made by teams—some of which seem to spend almost the entire autumn on wheels. One wonders how such migratory youth ever again accustom themselves to the humdrum stability of life a week at a time in one spot. It is often said, to be sure, that the boys in these teams study more and better under the facilities furnished by the

Pullman Company than when on the college grounds. If this be true, it is an altogether damning commentary upon the life of the college of which it can be honestly said. Gate money, especially from football, supports the whole athletic program, intercollegiate and intramural alike. Where could the money be found to maintain at its present scale expensive sports like rowing and polo, were it not for the gate money from football?

It is asserted that gate money finances many a deserving athlete during his hectic sojourn within the walls of Academe, and many a matter of fact observer has asserted that the athlete at that was paid far less than he was entitled to. To be an indispensable cog in a machine bringing into Alma Mater several hundred thousand dollars a year and to receive for this service a mere pittance, like board and lodging and tuition fees—here is a rank inequity, ingratitude, injustice, what you will. The laborer is surely worthy of his hire and athletes should form a union and demand their full wage. Some colleges have thought it expedient to turn back football earnings into the general support of the institution and in these instances surely a fair case can be made out for according salaries to the playing employees who earn the money.

Wipe out the gate money, say our hopeless reformers, throw open the games to any orderly person, giving preference, if you will, to those of your own household and the household of your opponent, and the whole great edifice of corrupt and distorted athletics will come tumbling down, leaving college sports to stand or fall by the intrinsic appeal which they make to young men seeking interesting and worthwhile recreation under conditions becoming their means and reconcilable with the obligations to the institution within which for a time they are seeking, or avoiding, an education.

Now there is certainly a deal of truth in this indictment, although the remedy proposed involves a counsel of perfection which cannot in most institutions be put into operation without some years of preparation for it, by reason of financial obligations assumed in the expectation that they should be liquidated by football earnings. I am sure that the extravagant scale upon which much of our athletic program is based, especially in the larger institutions, is a sheer reflection of the easy money gathered at the football gate. It would be literally impossible in any save a very few of the richer colleges to approach the present financial expenditures for athletics, if they had to meet them from their ordinary resources. Which leaves one facing the question whether, granting the value of much which flows from it, the things which the present gate money buys are worth what they cost in confused standards and ideals, a confusion which affects not only students and faculties, but also the whole public conception of collegiate and university education, not to mention the



public estimate of the institutions which harbor and promote the present type of intercollegiate athletic program.

One cannot forget the newspaper press in such a query. The public inevitably obtains its predominant impression of these educational institutions through the press, and the press gives easily ten times the amount of attention to athletics that it does to all other aspects of the colleges and universities combined, and in a manner which brings them into immediate context with prize fighting and horse racing—neither of which is taboo at present in supposedly cultivated circles, but certainly neither of which is a wholly appropriate companion for the higher and more enduring interests of education.

Admitting the truth of much of the familiar indictment which I have just rehearsed, the case is a little different from that set forth and somewhat more complicated. Cause and effect are not altogether correctly distinguished in the charges cited.

Really more fundamental than the gate money issue is the question what kind of athletics you really want. If you desire the present kind, then it must be paid for either by holding up the alumni and friends of the college for gifts for that purpose, or by the present less painful procedure of letting them pay to see games—and pay more than the games cost, and perhaps more than they are worth, though compared with theatre tickets and other similar public amusements (God save the mark! that we should have to make such a comparison), the price asked is not generally exorbitant.

I have personally always hoped the time would come when any student in a college might, if he chose, see without charge the contests in which his own teams were competing. I feel no particular compunction about charging a fee to others which will measurably meet the legitimate cost of staging the games.

I am sure that in most institutions, as I have stated earlier in this paper, the income from these gate money sources is used, on the whole, to the advantage of the entire student body in the procuring and maintenance of facilities which it might otherwise be impossible to command. What is, however, unequivocally objectionable is, on the one hand, that the securing of such gate money should ever become so important as to control the principles and procedure upon which the athletic program of the college is based; or that the income should ever be allowed to become so large that it constitutes, as it has undoubtedly in the past, a serious temptation to extravagance and injudicious expenditure.

I am perhaps less acutely concerned just at the moment about the gate money problem than I ought to be, because I feel confident that in many of our institutions in the near future, and perhaps ultimately in all, we shall develop a type of athletic contest which will have lost something of the morbid and hectic excite-

ment which it now occasions both in academic and non-academic circles, and when this time comes, the gate money problem will largely solve itself, for the contests will no longer be likely to appeal as they now do to such unlimited crowds of people.

### *Creed on Athletic Issues*

Twelve years ago I had the privilege of addressing this organization, and I formulated at that time certain parts of my own creed as it applies to athletic issues. Despite this evidence of lack of progress, I venture to repeat, with some minor changes, the substance of certain of these articles of faith, for they still represent briefly much that seems to me cardinal to a sane orientation of sport in the program of the modern college.

1. I believe in the intelligent control of the life of the body, that it may be the obedient servant of the mind, and, in particular, I believe in physical exercise adequate in kind and amount to maintain health, develop physical and mental vigor, prolong life, and increase happiness. Therefore,

2. I believe in the development of wholesome games and sports, especially those conducted out of doors.

3. I believe that such sports should in and of themselves give real joy and recreation, and that they should depend as little as possible upon intrinsic motives, such as social prestige, newspaper notoriety and the like.

4. I believe that these sports should be of a kind to develop both moral and physical courage and self-control, teach generous subordination of the individual, and train for leadership and the sense of responsibility to the group. I believe that the motive of keen, honorable competition and rivalry properly controlled is one of the finest weapons in the moral arsenal.

5. I believe that every man in the college group, physically able to do so, should be a participant in one or more of the college sports. Not a few of these men will need special corrective exercises for specific physical defects.

6. I believe that the chief aim in college athletics should be the physical and moral improvement of the entire group, and especially of the less robust, rather than the production of a few highly trained semi-professionals.

7. I believe that the habits of exercise and recreation cultivated in college should be explicitly taught with a view to continuation in after life. To this end, a measure of intelligent familiarity should be specially encouraged with such sports and games as can be pursued through middle age and beyond.

8. I believe that there is such a thing as excessive exercise and muscular development which, for men subsequently com-



pelled to live a highly sedentary life, may be of wholly doubtful value. Robustness, resistance, viability, rather than great muscular power, should be the general aim.

9. I believe amateurism to be absolutely essential to wholesome college games, and that it means high-minded love of gentlemanly sport for its own sake.

10. I believe that professionalism consists of a spirit, a point of view; that it is decidedly frequent among nominal amateurs; and that it is by no means to be defined solely in terms of money value set on athletic services, although this is probably its commonest sign. Men who play for motives other than the love of the game, men to whom victory, however won, is the controlling end, are men already on the road to professionalism.

11. I believe that any system which by its very nature encourages proselyting among boy athletes in the secondary schools is pernicious. I believe that it is substantially impossible to prevent such practices as long as mischievous ideals control in college sports.

12. As part of a system, however excellent certain representatives of the caste—and I count among them many of my best and most respected friends—I believe the high priced temporary coach, despite occasional exceptions, is inimical to the development of a permanently sound tone in the athletic affairs of a college. The reasons for this are by no means solely such as the coach himself can control. He is put in a false position to his public by the very nature of his job. To survive in his position, his teams must win, and to make them win he is often driven to methods which are obnoxious to his own judgment and injurious to the good repute of the institution which he serves.

13. Although the money secured from football and a few other financially profitable sports has, in general, been wisely used in the development of intramural sports, and in the maintenance of desirable games which do not pay their own way, I believe the general effect of large amounts of easy money has been unfortunate in promoting various forms of extravagant expenditure, including needless amounts of expensive coaching, and has served appreciably to distort the whole scale of athletic values.

14. I believe that the practices in collegiate athletics must be constantly, courageously, and honestly tested by their effects upon the general life of the college and the promotion of its fundamental purposes and ideals. Whatever seriously detracts from the realization of these ideals, obscures their significance, or distorts their value, must be abandoned.

15. Negatively, I do not believe that there is any obligation on the part of the college to furnish the general public, nor even the alumni, with substitutes for the circus, the prize fight, and the gladiatorial combat.

16. I do not believe that there is any convincing evidence to prove the supposed advertising value of successful athletic teams. Not a few colleges have flourished without intercollegiate athletics, and many which have been athletically unsuccessful have grown markedly in the face of such athletic depression.

17. I do not believe in segregating men at a training table, or in training quarters. Experience abundantly shows that this procedure is not necessary in order to produce winning teams, it offers undesirable opportunity for athletic subsidizing, and it contributes to an appreciable distortion of the conception of physical fitness, to say nothing of the distortion of the status of the athlete in the college community.

18. I do not believe that collegiate relationships are, or can be, bettered by intercollegiate athletics, unless these are conducted with complete mutual respect and confidence on the part of participating institutions. The distrust which now too often obtains is altogether poisonous and intolerable, and, if generally justified, would be a fatal indictment of such athletics as now conducted.

#### *Conditions Are Improving*

There is certainly no panacea for our athletic troubles. Each generation brings its own perplexities for which no single remedy can possibly be effective. What we may hope to accomplish by slow and patient effort is the progressive clarification of the enduring aims of such athletics and a continuous improvement in the standards under which they are conducted. Even the most disheartened and cynical pessimist must recognize that real and tangible process has been made in all these respects in recent years. The great hope of the whole situation lies in the undergraduate, who has displayed an amount of sheer common sense about the issues involved often apparently denied to his elders—and especially to those of the more vociferous and often raucous groups who want winning teams and care little at what cost they are purchased. The undergraduate is increasingly weighing and measuring the relative values of big business in intercollegiate athletics against other values which are menaced by it, and is increasingly declining to be exploited for combats in which his gore is spilled to make a Roman holiday, in preparation for which he is subjected to endless irksome drudgery, or to become unduly wrought up by either victory or defeat for the college team. The less sophisticated are still hypnotized by the old slogans, but little by little, and rather rapidly at that, change is in progress. Of course, it would be a calamity if the time were ever to come when college students became so blasé, so physically and morally soft, that they declined to face the rigors of prolonged and drastic training for competitive sport, or failed to feel their pulses leap



at the call of athletic combat. But that is a condition not likely to occur before the return of the ice cap to these latitudes.

I may be simply a perverse and incorrigible optimist, but, despite many trends which are disheartening, the steady general advance toward saner and more rational ideals of college athletics seem to me altogether obvious. Slowly but surely opportunity is being given to every college student to participate in amusing and profitable sports. Somewhat more rapidly, skillful attention is being given to the safeguarding of his general health. The natural athlete is not getting less attention, but the non-athlete is getting much more, and this is as it should be. Slowly also, but with unmistakable certainty, the proper place of intercollegiate contests in the normal life of a reputable college is swinging into focus. Excesses, which a few years ago would have been taken as a matter of course, are now subjects of severe criticism and on the way to be remedied. In achieving these bettered conditions, we have perhaps had to resort to rules and regulations more than is desirable; but as sounder conceptions gain acceptance, the need for these regulations will gradually disappear.

So many of the truly fine and beautiful things in the life of young men are embodied in their athletic games, and these games contain so much of matchless value in the rounding out of sound and wholesome character, that no thoughtful person can regard the fate of college sports with anything but acute solicitude, lest they should in any measure fail of their great human opportunity to help in building a finer, stronger, happier race of intelligent and cultivated men, fit to be the leaders of their kind and the fathers of a nobler generation to come.

### III. THE OLYMPIC IDEAL, AND AMERICAN PARTICIPATION IN THE OLYMPIC GAMES

AVERY BRUNDAGE, PRESIDENT OF THE AMERICAN  
OLYMPIC ASSOCIATION

Every adherent of pure amateur sport must offer congratulations to the National Collegiate Athletic Association on this, its twenty-fifth anniversary, and extend to it best wishes for future success. No one could be more pleased on this occasion than I, since, while I may perhaps be identified here as an A. A. U. representative, in the council chambers of the A. A. U. I have often been referred to as a college man, and, while I fail to catch the distinction insofar as sport is concerned, since both groups have the same general aims and aspirations, I may state that I am equally proud of the implications of each identification. I am particularly happy to have the opportunity to thank, not only this organization, but also many of the individuals present, for the conspicuous part they played in the harmonious culmination of several years' work that took place at the American Olympic Association quadrennial meeting in Washington last month.

Less than sixty years ago, the following letter was written by the president of the Board of Trustees of a college considering the acquirement of an athletic field:

"As for a ball ground, it is the last thing I would provide for the students. At Cambridge, baseball—tolerable at first—has grown into a nuisance. Many hands have been fearfully mutilated; eyes extinguished or dimmed for life; boys crippled or disabled for weeks & months—besides—what is still worse—the bringing of our students into association with rowdy clubs all over the country. I should regard the use of our funds for such a purpose as an atrocious breach of trust; & while I would gladly procure a playground for our boys, I should want to wait until the baseball fever has subsided. But—admitting that the game is to be encouraged—is there anything inappropriate in our letting the boys hire their own place? If we are to find them a ball ground, from our education fund, why not buy their bats and balls, & their ball-dresses?"

Even if not universally held, these were certainly the prevailing sentiments until well within the memories of our oldest citizens. Today we have this great organization devoted among other things, I quote from its objects, to "the *stimulation* and improvement of intramural and intercollegiate athletic sports" and to "the



*promotion of physical exercises among the students of the educational institutions of the United States".* Times have changed. The following edict was once issued by the faculty of Princeton University:

"It appearing that a play at present much practiced by the smaller boys among the students and by the grammar scholars with balls and sticks in the back common of the College, is in itself low and unbecoming gentlemen students, and inasmuch as it is an exercise attended with great danger to the health by sudden and alternate heats and colds, and as it tends by accidents almost unavoidable in that play to disfiguring and maiming those who are engaged in it, for whose health and safety as well as improvement in Study, as far as depends on our exertion, we are accountable to their Parents and liable to be severely blamed by them: and inasmuch as there are many amusements both more honourable and more useful in which they might indulge: Therefore the faculty think it incumbent on them to prohibit the Students and grammar scholars from using the play aforesaid".

Today a prominent member of the faculty of this same university heads this body which annually gathers from all the corners of our country delegates and representatives for the avowed purpose of promoting identical sports which were looked upon with such disfavor not so very long ago.

If we attempt to analyze the reasons for this importance of amateur sport, which has in a few short years changed the views of our leading educators, we must go far back to the beginning of things. Three, four, or five hundred thousand years ago, as nearly as science can determine, in a crude and undeveloped form far removed in every way from his modern descendants, the first ancestors of man appeared on this earth. For hundreds and for thousands of years the prey of those animals larger and stronger than himself, the merciless hunter of those smaller and weaker than he, man, depending solely on his strength of muscle and quickness of eye, fought for life and for a living. From the time of the first ape-man, far back beyond the earliest dawn of history, until less than two hundred years ago when the invention of the steam engine opened the present machine age and at last liberated the race, our ancestors struggled and fought not only against animals for their lives, but also among themselves to keep the food, skins, or shelter they had wrested from a nature generally adverse. Brute strength ruled the world, and in those days man was not greatly superior to the animals among which he roamed. The father led the family until one of the sons became strong enough to kill him off and take his place; the tribe was ruled by the largest and strongest member; and when finally tribes gathered together to form larger groups, the same condi-

tions prevailed, and the man possessed of the most physical power became the leader. For all these thousands and thousands of years, everything, even life itself, depended on muscle.

Even the animals were finally domesticated and trained to work for man; even after the discovery of the mechanical principles,—the level, the inclined plane, and the wheel, which lightened the burden,—ninety-nine percent of the work of the world was accomplished by human muscle, right down to the eighteenth century, when James Watt put steam to work. Human strength established the head of the family and of the tribe in Neanderthaler times, and then gradually, as the tribes grew into nations and the leaders accumulated wealth and could hire others to work and to fight for them, there grew up the institution of the ruling family, transmitting its power by inheritance, but still, mark you, based on force, even though it was, after the creation of wealth, not always personal strength but hired strength. Strange as it will no doubt appear to the people of the future if the race continues to develop, as far as mankind is concerned almost down to the present day the foundation of the whole scheme of things has been the power of human muscle.

So lived man for ten or twenty thousand generations until the dawn of the modern age of the machine, and then almost overnight life was turned topsy-turvy. People collected in cities, and by thousands and thousands in growing numbers suddenly found they had no particular use for the involved and intricate muscular system that had been built up through the ages. But through all these thousands of generations that man has depended on muscular strength for his livelihood and for his life itself, mind and muscle have grown and developed together and are so inextricably interwoven that, as a general thing, unless the physical half of his nature is kept in good order by sufficient use, man becomes an abnormal creature, unhealthy and inefficient. Crowded in towns, confined all day in factories or in offices, men find themselves the prey of all sorts of physical and nervous maladies. The stress and strain of modern urban life is far more telling than was muscular strain on the laborer who lived by the sweat of his brow. The diseases of modern life,—cancer, kidney trouble, heart disease, etc.,—have taken the place of the pestilence of old, and do almost as much to reduce the span of life as did the severity of the inclement climate and the harshness of the elements in the Glacial Age, or as did the sabre-tooth tiger and other predatory animals in Pleistocene times.

It is conceivable that after several hundreds of thousands of years, if man continues to live under modern conditions, his muscles will atrophy and die, and, as has been said in jest, the race will be made up of individuals consisting chiefly of stomach and brains. In the meantime, however, he cannot lose in half a dozen generations the physical characteristics that have been built



up in half a million years, and something must be done to keep the modern individual, who has been developed through long ages for an entirely different world,—a world in which brute muscular strength counted for so much,—happy, healthy, and efficient. Nothing seems better designed to supply this need to use the muscles than participation in many sports and games. That is one reason why an institution like the Olympic Games, designed to bring this fact to the attention of the people of the world, is of even more importance in modern times, when men ride instead of walk and talk instead of work, than it was two thousand years ago. That is not the only reason, however.

Gradually, far back in prehistoric times, another most important factor entered into the life of man when he began to think, and intelligence started to develop. The human animal learned to talk, and finally to write. The cultivation of the soil commenced. From a wandering animal living in caves or among the rocks, hunter and hunted at the same time, man settled down and established himself in one place, built habitations, and started to till the fields. Animals were domesticated, and life began to take on new color. Some of the tribe became artisans,—workers in wood or in stone. Some carved rocks, a crude form of sculpture, and others made drawings on the walls of the caverns in which they lived. Finally, after many generations, they learned to work metals; first came the Bronze Age and later the Age of Iron. In certain spots favored by nature with a pleasant and equable climate,—in China, in Mesopotamia, and in the valley of the Nile,—came the dawn of the earliest known civilization. Man developed an intellect, and now, after nearly a half million years, there were two great forces in the world, mind and muscle—two forces that ever vie for supremacy in the affairs of men.

It is only, however, within the last few thousands of years, an insignificant fraction of the period during which man has roamed the forests and fields and peopled the plains and valleys of this earth, that intellect has had any vital part in the life of the race. The ruling families, if they did not possess mental ability, because of their sheer physical strength forced the more intelligent but weaker men to do their will. Even down into comparatively modern times the kings or ruling families, who were in general established originally by force, became patrons of the arts and employed them for their own use, and the work of painters and sculptors adorned their palaces, and writers and musicians dedicated to them their compositions. At certain times, in some localities, intellect prevailed over brawn, and secured more or less complete control of force. This happened about twenty-five hundred years ago at the eastern end of the Mediterranean and on the Peloponnesian Peninsula, and there resulted the Golden Age of Greece, still remembered as one of the brightest pages in human history,—a period when all the various talents of man

flowered in profusion, and life was a joy and a pleasure.

For century after century physical force and intelligence contended for the control of the destinies of man, and the recorded history of the human race is but one long chronicle of warfare and revolt. Occasionally there came a more or less balanced combination of the two forces, as in the days of ancient Rome when the Caesars became the rulers of the world. Weakened by indulgence and softened by luxury, however, they were soon overthrown by the Goths, the Vandals, and those other strong and sturdy but uncultured races of Northern Europe who poured down through the mountain passes and conquered the once warlike Romans. The Dark Ages began, and mankind again slipped back from the heights to which it had so laboriously climbed, into the abyss, until the seeds of intelligence once more germinated and burst forth into full flower during the Renaissance, that period which has not yet been surpassed in its wonderful yield of imposing architecture, superb sculpture, magnificent music, fine painting, and sublime literature. Gunpowder was invented, men fought their neighbors instead of wild animals, the strong killed off the weak, and, in general, force still ruled the earth, right down to the great World War still so vivid in our memory. First Magna Charta in England, and then the French and American revolutions, inspired by free thinkers, did much to dispel this ancient theory that might is right, and the great World War in 1914 practically ended the divine right of kings, which was a heritage from the days when the strong man ruled the tribe and forced his will upon his fellows.

If an amateur athletic program was merely designed to develop muscle, since it would be of no service in elevating the race, it would be of no particular significance. We all know that the practice of athletic sports and games does a great deal more than merely exercise the muscles. The successful athlete must have a high degree of intelligence; he must be alert and ready, quick to judge, smart and clever. A skilled runner who knows when and how to apply his muscle, who can size up his opponents and time his sprint at exactly the right moment, will defeat his rivals of equal strength every time. Nothing sharpens the wits like competition, and athletic sports and games are invaluable in exercising and developing the brain as well as the muscles.

There is an intangible something about the polished work of the champion athlete,—of a Simpson, a Meredith, a Steve Anderson, a Harold Osborne, or a Matt McGrath,—that grips the observer as much as the sight of a medieval cathedral. There is a thrill in the run of a Red Grange that stirs the heart like the inspiring strains of the Marseillaise or of Wagner's glorious composition, "The Ride of the Valkyries". There is an immortal and undying character to a great race that makes it live in the minds of the watchers forever. The spectators who were for-



fortunate enough to be present in the stadium at Stockholm in 1912 can no more forget, after almost twenty years, the still vivid picture of the final eight hundred meter race, when Ted Meredith, the school boy wonder, Mel Shepherd, the hero of a hundred races, seeking to crown his long career with an Olympic victory, and Ira Davenport, undefeated champion of the middlewest, raced up the home stretch on each other's heels, all three breaking the world's record, than they can the divine works of the great artists, Rembrandt, Michael Angelo, Cellini, Raphael, or of the other old masters which adorn the walls of the museums of the world.

Just as history teaches us that the rule of might and muscle is not ordinarily a success, so we can learn from a perusal of the records of the past that domination of intellect alone, or even of intellect in combination with physical power, does not insure perfection. Both forces are susceptible to perversion, and the benefits that might come from a wise use of either or of both are often lost. In the last two or three brief generations modern science has done more to advance mankind than all of his collective efforts during a half million years. But misapplied force and misapplied intelligence still prevail. Long-range cannon kill innocent women and children worshipping in church, aeroplanes drop bombs from the air upon non-combatants, and lethal gases lead to agonized and lingering death. Something is still lacking. To control muscle and mind and to lead their efforts in the right direction a third force is required.

This is hardly a new discovery, except from the point of view of the age of men on earth, since philosophers, leaders of thought, and teachers for the last thirty or forty centuries have been striving to correct the deficiency. Confucius, Moses, Buddha, the philosophers of ancient Greece, Mohammed, Christ and many other noble and far seeing characters have attempted to prevent the perversion of strength and intelligence, and to teach the difference between right and wrong. Let us call this third great force "spirit",—the force that leads to the observance of moral laws, and of the principles of right conduct. It is only by a complete and indivisible union of these three great forces,—physical strength, intelligence, and spirit—that the race of men will work out its salvation. Insofar as physical attributes are concerned, there has been little change in the world for hundreds of thousands of years. All of our wealth comes from physical strength or labor and from raw materials which have always been available. Labor must be guided by intellect, however, and unless the product is applied properly under the direction of soul or spirit, confusion reigns. This is the teaching of all the great philosophies, and civilization has advanced and the world has truly prospered only when there was a happy balance of these three great forces.

Examining the program of the N. C. A. A., of the A. A. U., of the International Olympic Committee, or of any other organization honestly interested in promoting amateur sport, we find stressed more than any other feature the necessity of maintaining the principles of good sportsmanship. And what is good sportsmanship but the spirit just referred to under another name—the same force for good—the same moral code insisting on fair play and the observance of the loftiest ethical standards. That is why amateur sport is one of the most potent influences in modern life. It sets forth the reasons for living a sane and temperate physical life, and teaches the necessity of physical exercise, thus conserving strength, the first great force. To excel in athletic sports and games, intelligence, the second great force, must be acquired and applied. Ask any football coach what sort of players he prefers,—ponderous, beefy, heavy muscled, slow thinking and slow moving heavyweights, or smaller and lighter men, who are agile, quick, alert, and who coördinate rapidly. The principles of good sportsmanship, the third great force, have become so firmly entrenched that breaches of the code are rare indeed, and amateur sport is generally marked by an honest observance of the rules and a fine regard for all the standards of fair play. In no other field of endeavor today do we find such an ideal combination of these three great forces, physical strength, intelligence, and spirit.

With a keen realization of this fact, the late Baron Pierre De Coubertin, an ardent French sportsman, determined in the year 1892 to revive the Olympic Games which had had played so significant a part in the Golden Age of Greece. Assisted in the United States by Professor William Milligan Sloane, of Princeton University, one of the original members of the International Olympic Committee, he finally succeeded in exciting sufficient international interest to warrant the holding of the first games of the modern era at Athens, Greece, in 1896. Under the leadership of the late James E. Sullivan, of the Amateur Athletic Union, an American team was hurriedly gathered together and embarked for Athens. Despite the long sea journey and the lack of preparation, this team succeeded in winning the games, and thus began the hegemony of the United States in International Sport which, while it has been at times seriously threatened, has never been overthrown.

This supremacy of the United States has of recent years in no small measure been due to college participation in the national sport program, and American teams have consisted, in ever mounting percentages, of college trained competitors. Nowhere else does a similar condition exist; most of the athletes of foreign nations are workers and not students. In no other country are there such vast numbers enrolled in educational institutions. Popular education is one of the foundation stones of this great American republic, and since the schools and colleges have in the



last generation or so officially adopted amateur sport as part of their program, they are bound to continue to furnish a large proportion of our Olympic athletes on account of the fact that they number within their ranks a very considerable portion of the young men of the country.

Because of this fundamental difference between conditions here and abroad, because of this existence of a vast army of young men in the colleges of America provided with the best of facilities for athletic training, furnished the most expert coaching, and having the leisure to participate, there have been many warm international arguments. At one set of Olympic Games the championship in rowing was won by the Naval Academy, representing the United States, after a close and exciting contest with an English crew. This victory brought forth the following comment from one of the most prominent members of the International Olympic Committee: "In all fairness, how is it possible to have two teams compete on an equal basis, one of which is made up of men with military training, alike in strength, who may have been urged on and trained according to the good pleasure of those in authority, and the other team, of individual origin, composed of volunteers, who could give but brief and irregular moments to its practice". There is a fine distinction there that I, myself, can appreciate, since a great deal of my own competition took place after I had been graduated from college and was trying to make my own way in the business world. Having to do my training at night, after a hard day's work, I felt that same inequality while competing against college men who could practise all the afternoon. Few foreigners have any conception of the important part taken by the college in modern American life. Their idea of an institution of higher learning differs from ours, since in most instances their colleges have had, at least until recently, no sport program. They look askance at our elaborate preparations, at our highly specialized coaching staffs, at our business-like athletic departments, and at the intensity of our effort, and covertly at least, assail us as not amateur at heart, since we seem more interested in the victory than in the game itself.

American standards of amateurism, criticized in some quarters as too severe, are not so rigorous as some. International rules even provide that all officials must be amateurs, leading to complications like that at the recent British Empire vs. United States Meet, when we had to withdraw our entire list of officials, which included many of the most prominent leaders in college sport, because their living came from athletics. In England every athlete must pay his own expenses, except only to championships, when they may be paid by his club. Neither the organization he is a member of, nor the one conducting the games, can advance any competitor either travelling or living expenses of any amount.

The participation of the United States in the first few Olympic Games was naturally handled by the A. A. U., because of its international connections, and because of its position of national leadership in amateur sport. Later, the American Olympic Association was formed, in order to give all organizations in the United States interested in amateur sport a voice in this important task. Nevertheless, since more and more college undergraduates became members of the American team each Olympiad, many college leaders were not satisfied, and demanded a reorganization of the A. O. A. designed to give greater authority to college interests. Some went so far as to state that the colleges should have complete control of the American participation in the games.

I have often wondered why the colleges as institutions should officially be interested in Olympic sport, and in the many friendly arguments I had with your president, Dr. Kennedy, during the long period we sat in committee framing the new constitution of the A. O. A., I raised this point. My contention was that the colleges, *per se*, should not only not control the A. O. A., but also that they should neither have nor desire any official connection with the A. O. A. or any other extra-collegiate sport organization. My thought was that the colleges have no more business in participating officially as institutions in international sport than they might have in interfering in city, state, or national politics. This idea was not advanced with any desire to bar the colleges from Olympic affairs, but as a college man I can see far more potential strength in a college position outside the organization than as part of it. Outside, the colleges are free to criticize and to appeal to the public, which naturally controls in the last analysis in affairs of this kind; inside they are part of the machinery and as such must accept certain responsibilities.

Dr. Kennedy's answer to my argument was that inasmuch as amateur sport has become such a large and important factor in college life, and inasmuch as the standards of amateurism in the colleges are necessarily affected by the standards that prevail in amateur sport outside the colleges, as a matter of self protection the colleges must take an interest in extra-collegiate affairs in which their undergraduates participate. How potent was your president's logic may be discovered by perusing the new constitution of the A. O. A., which gives to the N. C. A. A. voice second to none.

For a long time I have advanced the view that the colleges of the country should take a larger part in the national sport program, and that they should accept a greater portion of the responsibility that goes with it. If the colleges find it necessary to participate officially in international affairs such as the Olympic Games, in which the colleges are not, never will, and never should be, directly recognized, since they concern nations only, by the



same token they most certainly should participate officially in the national sport program with which their contact is infinitely closer. What a boon this would be to amateur sport in the United States, and how helpful to the colleges themselves, as well as to the clubs and other non-educational organizations interested in amateur sport! The English Amateur Athletic Association was originally founded by college leaders, who have always played a most prominent part in its proceedings.

The problems of amateur sport in the colleges are the problems of amateur sport outside the colleges. Criticism of college sport is all caused by the same two tendencies that are at the root of all the troubles that distress the leaders of amateur sport outside the colleges. These are, first, the desire for victory at any cost,—which leads to proselyting, to lack of sportsmanship, to violation of the rules, and to cheating of various kinds,—and second, the curse of commercialism with its well known train of evils. To check and stop these tendencies, education and leadership are needed; legislation will not curb them. And where will we find education and leadership if not in the colleges.

The suggestion recently made that the alumni endow college sport has not aroused much enthusiasm. I wonder what would happen if a university, having rejected the views of fifty years ago, when brains and brawn were generally supposed in educational circles to be developed in inverse ratio, when strength was held to be closely allied to brutality, and when there was not only indifference but also contempt for physical prowess, took the next step and officially placed sports and games in the curriculum. When sports and games were introduced in the English schools one hundred years ago, the improvement was pronounced and immediate, and the immorality, gambling, drinking, and other bad habits that prevailed were driven out by better interests. Would not the official adoption of sports and games work like reforms in this country? Suppose an undergraduate could not represent his institution unless he could qualify in sportsmanship and in character, as well as in athletic ability. Amateur sport, of course, admits no compulsion, and such an arrangement, in order to insure success, would have to be handled with great wisdom. In my humble opinion what is most needed in higher education today is a closer connection with life itself. Certainly, if initiative, resourcefulness, self-reliance, tolerance, good judgment, and self discipline were taught, if the distinction between notoriety and eminence were made known, if a sense of humor were developed, if personal efficiency, a sense of responsibility, and a broader viewpoint were built up, and if the other qualities that lead to a understanding of men and life and that make for strong character were stressed more, it would be infinitely better for all concerned. All of this can be done through the medium of amateur athletics, a field whose educational possibilities have

hardly been scratched. After all, sport is one of the most significant things in contemporary American life; where else could one find 140,000 people paying from five to forty dollars each to see a prize fight, that on the face of it could never be much of a spectacle from an athletic point of view; where else could one find over 100,000 spectators sitting over two hours in a cold wintry rainstorm, braving pneumonia, to watch twenty-two football players slide around on a muddy gridiron. It is a fetish of the American public, of universal interest, a universal topic. The people of no other country have ever had the leisure to devote to it, and it has captured the imagination of millions. A lot of effort may be saved by floating with the current, especially if the current is flowing the way you are going. If intelligence and character, or spirit as I called it before, can be developed more easily on the playing field, it is much simpler to take advantage of the popularity of sports and develop them there than to attempt to do so in a classroom. If people will not go to church, the same moral qualities taught there may be developed on the playing field under proper leadership, since no philosophy and no religion preaches loftier sentiments than those included in the amateur code.

Some two thousand years ago, for a period of over 300 Olympiads, the greatest honor to be attained by any Greek was the winning of the simple crown of wild olive given the victor in their games. During that period ancient Greece became the center of civilization. Its culture led the world, and there resulted that glorious and enlightened age of Hellenic supremacy in athletics, literature, civics, and art that has never been surpassed. Amateur sports have always been indicative of a high state of civilization.

The revival of the Olympic Games with their motto of *Citius, Altius, Fortius*, "Let us move more swiftly, reach higher, be more fearless", with their banner of five entwined circles of different colors on a white background, signifying the five parts of the world, and with the colors of all nations united through Olympic ideals, heralds the dawn of a new age. The old order vanishes, the rule of physical force and the divine right of kings have been thoroughly discredited. Intellect alone, because of its physical inadequacy, or even intellect combined with physical power, because it is subjected to misapplication and perversion, is not enough. But the happy combination of muscle, mind, and spirit will lead the world along sane and healthy pathways. It does not take an unusual amount of vision to see a new race of men about to populate the earth; a race of men actuated by the principles of sportsmanship learned on the playing field, and refusing to tolerate different conditions in the other enterprises of life; a race physically strong, mentally alert, and morally sound; a race not to be imposed upon, because it is ready to fight for right and



physically prepared to do so; a race quick to help an adversary beaten in fair combat, yet fearlessly resenting injustice or unfair advantage; a race of free independent thinkers accustomed to the democracy of sport, where the best man wins, regardless of social standing, political creed, wealth, or religion; a race disdaining sharp practice, tolerant of the rights of others, and practicing the Golden Rule because it believes in it; a race of athletes imbued with the virile philosophy of sport, brought up on the best traditions of the amateur code, playing the game of life for the sake of the game itself.

#### IV. THE ELIMINATION OF RECRUITING AND SUBSIDIZING:

##### A REPORT OF EXPERIENCE

by

HOWARD J. SAVAGE

Staff Member in Charge of Athletic Enquiries,

Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching

The close of one of the most expertized football seasons we have ever had, when as usual the victory and the publicity have not always been to the "pure," is an appropriate time to review some of the efforts that have been made to get from sport its due value as a phase of moral education. That phrase, "moral education," always sounds smugly solemn, but, all things considered, it is the best we have for one of the most individual and valuable aspects of the educational process. Although no one has as yet succeeded in proving scientifically that sport contributes to moral education, every man in this room to-day is convinced of the fact. Moreover, he knows that the contribution that sport can make may be either negative or positive.

There can be no doubt that college athletics have produced their share of "athletic bums." This type came into being, not because of intercollegiate athletics in and of themselves, but, rather, in spite of all the honorable and sincere efforts that have for years been made in behalf of the American undergraduate. The "athletic bum" may stand for the extreme negative contribution that college athletics have made to American life. Let us take heart and be thankful that he is outnumbered a thousand—ten thousand—to one by the men who have found in college sport both fun and recreation, a better health, and the elements of a finer relation to their fellow men. But let us not forget that, in the very great majority of cases, the "athletic bum" was recruited

and subsidized for the sake of his athletic performance,—that his own talents, and the use to which he and others put them, marked the beginning of his degradation.

I do not know to what extent such considerations as these have been in the minds of the college and university officers who during the past three years have consulted the Carnegie Foundation about ways and means of eliminating recruiting and subsidizing at particular institutions. But I can assure you of one fact; namely, that the interest in this problem is growing, whether the task is conceived of separately, or in its relation to the improvement in educational quality that is always one of the aspirations of the American college administration. From instances in which particular colleges or universities have freed their intercollegiate sports from these abuses, it is possible to construct a sketch of principles and procedures that may be of present interest.

This sketch will be about as true to conditions and methods at any one of the individual institutions that contribute to it as a composite photograph is to one of its subjects, and no truer. But some, perhaps many, of its essentials will be found to be more applicable than a concrete account of one particular case. At the dozen institutions from which this sketch is drawn, the person whose efforts have succeeded best in the task, and who undertook the primary responsibility for initiating it, was the president. Once begun, the work was in all cases carried forward by a personal representative responsible to the president, and closely allied with him in outlook and authority. The qualities these men possessed are courage, penetration, a resolute tact, and an enlightened sportsmanship.

Let us examine, first, the general principles and practices that have been resorted to in the elimination of recruiting, respecting the athletic association or department, alumni, groups off the campus, and schools. We shall then be ready to speak of subsidizing, the culmination of the recruiter's activities.

As a first step in the elimination of recruiting, the institution sets up and adheres to the invariable rule to initiate no correspondence with athletic prospects.

No agents are employed for this purpose, and subterfuges or evasions of the principle are not tolerated. Correspondence with alumni or school coaches is free from hints concerning promising athletes, the dearth of good material, and kindred matters. No athletic funds or undergraduate funds of any kind contribute to salaries of field agents. Both directly and indirectly, the college discourages its own officers, alumni, and friends from all such activities and influences.

Letters received by any department or group from schoolboys who are "shopping round" are acknowledged with all courtesy, without solicitude, and nothing more. They are then referred to



an officer, such as a secretary or registrar of the institution, who is officially designated to care for correspondence with prospective matriculates, or others seeking information about entrance, and who does in fact care for all such correspondence upon fair and equal terms.

This officer knows why he has been designated to deal with correspondence from "shoppers," as well as from all others. He is diligent in the discharge of his duties to the college and to her good name. A lack of active connection with intercollegiate athletics has in some instances seemed to add to his suitability for the task. His office is so organized that information requested, including scholarship application blanks, is dispatched with a maximum of speed and impartiality and a minimum of labor. Many of his replies are printed or mimeographed. The tone of all letters specially written is impeccable. His communications cannot be misinterpreted or their tone or phrases misconceived. The officer is above even undeserved suspicion of the motives of the recruiter.

The administrative changes that the foregoing principles and practices imply have their influence upon the athletic association or department, upon alumni, and upon certain groups off the campus, including schools.

Members of the athletic department and officers of all associations, official or unofficial, having to do with athletics, know that recruiting athletes is bad sportsmanship and live up to this conviction. They observe the proprieties of sport. They do not in any way "contact" secondary school athletes. No one is burdened with the responsibility, expressed or implied, of "caring for" such boys, or collecting a strong skeleton for a team, or corresponding with athletic "prospects," or procuring letters from them through the attentions of third parties, or "following-up," or otherwise debasing the position of teacher or coach. Apparently, the relief from such activities is much appreciated by certain coaches. Even in radio broadcasts, care is taken lest these give the impression of soliciting schoolboys for teams. If anyone applies personally to such a man for help or information concerning matriculation, the applicant is taken to the officer designated to deal with matriculants, introduced, and left to receive the information from the appropriate official alone.

Other activities that contribute to the recruiting process are rearranged or gradually eliminated. For example, invitation track meetings and basketball tournaments for secondary school boys may not be relinquished at once, but they receive less and less attention as the new policy succeeds. While they are held, officials, coaches, and alumni who attend them are scrupulous in their attitude and conduct; they exert a special care not even to appear to be solicitous over the schoolboy competitors. Even secretaries of alumni clubs either distribute without comment

official pamphlets on self-help, or, in some cases, refer enquiries to the secretary's office. Graduate managers, also, are careful in this regard.

This is not the place to enter into fine-spun definitions and distinctions as to how much alumni may "legally" do in order to attract singers or athletes or debaters or poor boys or prospective intellectual giants or anyone else to attend a particular institution. The true test of such activities as regards athletics is not their legality but their sportsmanship. A certain amount of soliciting of students may be admitted to be the duty of the graduate. When, however, such soliciting begins to assume any of the aspects of a traffic or an organized attempt to attract and support athletes *because they are athletes*, one of the best ways to bring alumni to their senses and to forestall even the slightest possibility of contributing to the number of "athletic bums" on the one hand and impairing the good name of the college on the other, has been found to be this: The president of the college interviews the alumnus face to face and shows him what his efforts are doing to the institution, to individual undergraduates, and to American education. In some instances, it has been possible to enlist the altruistic impulses of these alumni in worthier activities that contribute to the dignity and standing of the institution.

The economies that the elimination of recruiting for subsidies brings are apparent in both budgets and expenditures. One bottomless pit that otherwise yawns for funds is removed.

The relations of athletic and other college officers and teachers with local chambers of commerce and business men's clubs are not less friendly and enjoyable because these officers are known to hold the recruiting of athletes in strong disfavor. Little by little, their practical idealism gains respect and support. The clubs are not less active than formerly. They have the welfare of the college and its place in the community still more at heart. But their activities are expended in behalf of better ends than collecting a team of "sure-fire winners," and they take pride in their new relationships and self-sought responsibilities.

Numbers of principals, teachers, and coaches in secondary schools have for some years been doing more than their share to place college recruiting in a true perspective before the school-boy athlete. Not all of them, of course, are enlisted in this work; there are still school coaches who pander to the supposed needs of college teams. Not a few profess to see no harm in these practices. Those schoolmen who are forearming their boys against the wiles of the recruiter merit the conscientious and active co-operation of us all.

We turn now to the recruiter's bait, the subsidy. By what means has subsidizing been eliminated at the colleges and universities of this sketch?



The elimination of subsidizing involves two phases: the first, dealing with whatever system or practices may be in vogue; and the second, devising new procedures, or so modifying old procedures that they will ultimately serve the best interests of the undergraduate through the upholding of the amateur status.

The fundamental general principle has been found to be somewhat as follows. A sudden upheaval, with its attendant scandals and publicity, is usually undesirable. In most instances, better results are promised—you will note that I speak in the future, because at some of these institutions the results are not yet wholly attained—better results are promised by gradually directing old processes to new ends. A program of improvement for an individual college might be conceived of as a graded series of steps, covering from four to six years, laid off in stages. To such a principle there are, of course, exceptions, some of which may be dealt with by indirection. For example, a slush fund for athletes may completely vanish once its operations and accounts are made subject to official scrutiny and audit and an annual report is published. Annual publication of a complete and sincere budget and a subsequent accounting of all sums allocated in connection with athletics is one step toward good management. Subsidies already agreed upon should be continued in force, like any other commercial contract. They should not be renewed.

The principal means of dealing with subsidies in college athletics are the official centralization and right handling of all aids available for undergraduates, be they jobs, scholarships, loans, or any other.

Two other important principles are also useful: First, the agencies and procedure for handling all forms of aid to undergraduates should be centralized and operated under the immediate jurisdiction of the institution. Secondly, in awarding such aids, all undergraduates should be treated on equal terms. Two agencies, well staffed and operated, are all that have been found necessary to handle these matters: a student employment office, and a committee for granting scholarships and similar aids. Each works in co-operation with the other at many points.

The college personnel or employment office has, of course, a technique of its own that, year by year, is growing in extent and effectiveness. We can touch upon only a few of its functions in the elimination of athletic subsidies.

The employment officer serves three masters: the undergraduate, the employer, and the college. Although he will often be tempted to deal more leniently with athletes than with non-athletes, he makes his nominations on the basis of need, skill, adaptability, and character of his applicants, without special favors of any kind. Certain campus jobs requiring special skill or knowledge are awarded after consultation with heads of departments in which the services are to be rendered. But this

principle can be pushed too far. For example, it has proved difficult for one placement officer to understand why it is absolutely essential that towels for a group of very green intramural runners should have to be given out by a 'varsity football right guard with red hair and blue eyes. In short, no job connected even indirectly with intercollegiate athletics is awarded without consideration of its possible bearing upon the applicant's standing as an amateur. Once such employment is assigned, the incumbent is held to the same standards of performance as other student workers. No substitute is paid, or his services provided, from funds connected with the athletic department or association.

Of course, even at best, student labor is sometimes not entirely satisfactory, and employment officers receive complaints of unsatisfactory service. But if an office is intelligently operated without prejudice, the placement officer receives no more complaints about athletes than about non-athletes.

The competent employment officer soon identifies the off-campus employer who tries to award sinecures to athletes. Usually he deals with such cases promptly and persuasively in person, until he satisfies himself that the employer, whatever his views, is exacting a just performance in return for a fair wage, for the sake of the good name of the college and the future of the undergraduate employee.

The satisfactory and equitable distribution of scholarships, loans, or similar aids appears to follow the principle that two heads are better than one. The most successful systems for such awards are presided over by committees, and not by individuals. Such committees handle the final nominations for all such assistance, which is granted by vote of the trustees, but the committees draw most of their membership from the faculties and usually report their work to them.

The bases of award usually include need, ability, promise, and character. Of these qualifications, perhaps the most unsatisfactory is character, because it has not infrequently been measured in terms of athletic success. Leadership as a qualification has been much abused. When it receives undue prominence upon application blanks, it invites from school principals and others an emphasis that, at best, is undesirable. A single form of blank for application is, of course, used for all students. In borderline cases, scholarship committees, faced with the necessity of deciding between two candidates of equal quality and promise as students not uncommonly—and with all right and justice, be it said—award the scholarship to the young man of athletic ability. There is a very wide gulf between such a decision and the award of an athletic scholarship or subsidy. Athletic scholarships have no place in the American college, and the sooner they are eliminated and their funds awarded upon another basis, the better for American education and American sportsmanship.



No single factor has contributed more directly to the use of athletic scholarships in this country than the second qualification set by the will of Cecil Rhodes for the Oxford scholarships that bear his name. In some American imitations of the Rhodes principles on a so-called "all-round" basis, the four qualifications really reduce themselves to only two: (1) academic success and promise; (2) athletic prowess, especially at football. The result is of course merely an athletic or a semi-athletic scholarship,—a travesty of the original intent of Cecil Rhodes, and a denial of the painstaking fairness of the American and other national committees for the original Rhodes awards. In such cases, the American imitation can be readily used as a means of recruiting and subsidizing a group of athletes, and has been so used. But it is safe to say that, at one American institution, it will not be thus abused again for some time. In the catalogue of that institution stands the following statement, which I adapt only by the elimination of the name:

"In the case of scholarships in the award of which the Rhodes qualifications are taken into consideration, [this institution] interprets the reference to 'physical vigor as shown by interest in outdoor sports, or in other ways' as one of the criteria by which Mr. Rhodes sought to define and illustrate a forceful manliness of character. [This institution] does not interpret this phrase as referring exclusively to athletic ability."

These provisions, we have been glad to learn, are being rigidly enforced.

It is needless to point out that all awards of scholarships, without exception, should be shaped by the committee on scholarships and aid. The final, and usually merely legalizing and confirmatory, vote of the trustees should accept without modification the action of the committee. If its action is to be changed, the changes should be made by the committee, and not by the trustees or the president.

In the best procedure, this principle is applied even to scholarships, regional or otherwise, provided by alumni or other special donors. From such donors, committees usually welcome two or more suggestions as to eligible candidates, if the terms of the gift or endowment so provide, and are rightly entrusted with the final nominations. In two recent instances, the terms of awarding several scholarships of comparatively long standing were altered by agreement between the institution and the donors or their representatives to avoid even the appearance of athletic scholarships. The bases of all awards, the designations and amounts of scholarships, and the names of their holders are printed, for convenience and for the information of the public, in official publications of the college.

Most of the principles and many of the procedures under

which scholarships are awarded apply equally to loans. Whatever moral obligation respecting repayment of scholarship moneys after graduation may be impressed upon recipients, borrowers from loan funds are usually subject to legal obligations as to both principal and interest through notes. The sources of contributions to loan funds have proved in at least one instance to be of very great importance.

In theory, all loans to undergraduates should be a matter of institutional record. Those made from the institution's funds should be of public record. In most cases, the effectualness of a system of loans is increased where recipients are fairly selected by the faculty committee that shapes scholarship awards. In some cases, the same application blank does service for both types of student aid. Groups and private individuals, including alumni, who desire to loan money to undergraduates,—a most laudable impulse in itself,—should be persuaded to follow the practice, in use at some colleges, of placing the award in the hands of the faculty committee, which, because it possesses detailed information concerning all applicants, is the better able to deal justly with each of them. When alumni bodies and individual alumni who desire to make loans to undergraduates confer frankly with members of scholarship committees and entrust the selection of recipients to their good judgment, the way is open to the most useful operation.

After the recipient is named, the note of obligation is signed sometimes in the business office of the college, sometimes in the presence of the agent of the loaning body or philanthropy, sometimes at a bank, to which the payment of the loan and the collection of interest and principal are delegated. Although administration of loans by banks has not proved invariably successful, in general it would appear that the success of student loans administered by agencies exterior to the college, but with its consent or control, is increasing. The suggestion has been made that it may be useful at certain institutions to centralize in the hands of the employment officer the administration of all aids and jobs, whether on or off the campus, the details of administering scholarships, and some of the work of negotiating for loans. At all events, an active and full co-operation should obtain between whatever agencies may be administering these three forms of assistance to undergraduates.

Among other groups and individuals concerned with the bearing of the right administration of student aid upon college athletics, four, other than the faculty, the scholarship committee, and the student employment officer, call for further discussion: the athletic department or association, fraternities, alumni, and business clubs.

Along with numerous other functions, the athletic association or department acts as an outer line of defense for the under-



graduate's amateur status. Its responsibilities in this direction, although important, are not final. Final preservation of the status of the individual amateur in college sport rests with the athlete himself. No athletic association or department can or should be expected to shelter its athletes to an extent that robs them of the ability to make their own decisions where the amateur status is involved. But it can be expected to inform them fully concerning the facts upon which their decisions should be based and the results of various sorts of decisions. In this, its obligations differ somewhat from those of most other departments or offices of the college, but the ends that it serves are not dissimilar, when viewed in the light of moral education.

Once subsidizing is completely eliminated, members of the athletic department or officers of the association reserve or fill no jobs of any kind. Calls involving undergraduates of special qualifications for such work as summer tutors in swimming or tennis, salesmen of sporting or other goods, and posts for which success in athletics can be fairly regarded as a qualification, are referred to the employment officer, who may be expected usually to ask for advice or nominations from the department in selecting his candidates in accordance with the best principles of placement. Although common prudence will generally indicate the limits to which the department or association may go in such cases, it is always the part of wisdom to deal with them conservatively.

In a majority of cases involving subsidizing by fraternity chapters, it appears that undergraduates have been prompted in the practice by older persons. Here the problem is right guidance. Loans by fraternity graduates to undergraduates are rightly reported to the office or committee handling scholarships and aids. Usually, fraternities can be protected by college officers against encroachments of alumni upon the rights of undergraduate members to conduct, within reasonable limits, their own affairs.

Subsidizing by alumni, however small in volume, is probably the cause of more rumors and deeper ill-feeling in American college sport to-day than any other single phase of the problem. From the extreme point of view, this is caused by the deceitful secrecy involved; regarded in a more conservative light, this "deceitful secrecy" becomes merely a necessary confidential relationship. As in the case of alumni recruiting, so also in dealing with subsidizing by alumni, the first step has proved to be to ascertain the individuals or the leaders of the groups involved,—not always an easy or a comfortable task for the college president or his representative. The second is to confer with these men, ascertain their motives, and endeavor by persuasion to change the means and directions of their activities. In numerous cases studied for the Foundation's American athletic inquiry, much was heard from alumni concerning their "right" to help athletes,

but very little reference was made to the alumnus's obligation, as a college man, to American sport or to the best interests of the individual undergraduate. An alumnus who invokes his self-appointed "right" to help young men to achieve a college education in exchange for athletic performance, usually protests too much.

The last of the groups we are considering is that of local business men and others who desire to aid colleges, and in particular their athletics. Sometimes a deliberate attempt is made to commercialize college sport through the crowds that are attracted to football games. We have recently studied two cases of this sort in the Far West. In another instance nearer home a local business club was persuaded to present to the university for general loan purposes the fund that had been collected to recruit and subsidize athletes. The success of presidential wisdom and diplomacy was such that at a luncheon the president in person formally accepted for the loan funds of this institution the money that was to have gone for athletic subsidies. A persuasive attitude on his part, coupled with patience in tedious preliminary negotiations, succeeded in maintaining the good impulses that actuated the group and directing their activity to worthy ends that are now benefiting the whole university.

The elimination of recruiting and subsidizing thus relates to moral education, whether of undergraduates or of older persons. The essential problem is not to kill the good in an impulse which is so readily perverted to objectionable use, but rather to encourage activity and at the same time to redirect it to salutary ends. The degree of success achieved by any such endeavor depends primarily upon the courage, strength, tact, and firmness of the college president, his personal interest in the problem, and the measures he takes to solve it. In delegating some of these responsibilities, he does well to place them upon an officer whose worth is attested not alone in the respect and affection of graduates and undergraduates of his own institution, but specially by the good opinions of other colleges and universities. Final responsibility rests with the presidents and the faculties. Once subsidies are rooted out, no athlete suffers because he is an athlete, and no non-athlete suffers because an athlete is favored unduly by reason of athletic ability. The modification and gradual elimination of athletic recruiting and subsidizing is merely a stage in the evolution of a better American sportsmanship.



## PRESENTATION OF GIFTS—ADDRESSES AND RESPONSES

E. K. HALL—AN APPRECIATION

BY WALTER R. OKESON, LEHIGH UNIVERSITY

Few of the vast crowds who fill to overflowing the country's stadia each Saturday during the fall realize that twenty-five years ago intercollegiate football seemed to be doomed. College faculties everywhere, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, were acting to abolish it, newspapers and magazines were inveighing against the game, and there was a steadily growing public outcry about its real and imagined evils, which was resulting in bills to abolish football being presented in various state legislatures. Fortunately for this great college game, the then occupant of the White House was a red-blooded believer in the strenuous life, and Theodore Roosevelt turned from his duties as chief executive of the nation long enough to start the wheels turning not only to save, but vastly to improve, American college football.

The old game featuring a mass attack was supposed to be very rough, and certainly by its very nature lent itself to dirty tactics and unnecessary roughness. Actually there was far less of this than the public supposed, as fortunately there was but little of the "mucker" element among the players. Incidentally, the piles of players which resulted after almost every rush, and which prevented not only the public but the officials from seeing much that went on, also prevented every player except those on the very top from moving, so that the slugging and kneeing which were so vividly in the imagination of the spectator were conspicuous by their absence.

However, football was then what it is now—a rough game of contact. Players were injured, and were often left in the game when physically unable to protect themselves. Also they continued to play when completely exhausted. Naturally this led to serious, and sometimes to fatal, injuries, and of course the public felt that many of these injuries came from unnecessary roughness.

Another serious charge against football at that time was that players were being bought and paid for. The tramp athlete was a well-known figure. He travelled from college to college and not without persuasion in the form of certain emoluments. The hypocrisy and deceit bred by the securing of players by underhand methods played hob with the sportsmanship which a rough contact game must have if it is not to degenerate into a free-for-all.

These and other factors furnished plenty of ammunition to those who were vigorously attacking football. In 1905, at the call of Chancellor MacCracken, of New York University, a meeting of the representatives of a number of universities and colleges located in all parts of the country was held in New York City to consider what should be done about football. Many of those who attended came with the idea that the action of the meeting would be to vote to abolish the game. But the friends of football, led by Captain—now General—Palmer E. Pierce, argued for the creation of a permanent organization of colleges devoted to saving the game. Their efforts were successful, and an association of college presidents or their designated representatives finally resulted. This association was called the Intercollegiate Athletic Association of the United States, later the National Collegiate Athletic Association, and one of its first acts was to create a football rules committee of seven. But, with the old rules committee still functioning and recognized as the supreme authority by many of the important colleges, there seemed little chance of accomplishing anything but to make confusion worse confounded. But Theodore Roosevelt had spoken, and even college football solons had to recognize the prestige and authority of his great office. His insistence on the necessity of meeting the public's objections to the game helped greatly in bringing about the amalgamation of the two committees in January, 1906, thus making possible unanimous action.

There were many outstanding figures among these fourteen men who met to diagnose the condition of the patient and to prescribe a remedy. Probably the two most outstanding ones, and certainly the two who were to play the greatest part in creating the most interesting, exciting, and spectacular game ever invented by man, were Walter Camp and E. K. Hall. The first chairman of the joint committee was Professor L. M. Dennis, of Cornell, and its first secretary, W. T. Reid, Jr., of Harvard. A year later E. K. Hall, of Dartmouth, was elected secretary. In 1911 we find E. K. Hall as chairman and Walter Camp, of Yale, as secretary. Until Walter Camp's death in 1925 these two worked together as one man and wrought unceasingly to improve the mechanics of the game and the sportsmanship that is the keystone of the arch which is football. Since Camp's death, Hall has had in W. S. Langford, of Trinity, who succeeded Camp as secretary, a man second only to him in knowledge of, and loyalty to, the game of football.

To revise and revamp football in order to meet and allay the criticisms to which it was being subjected was the first duty of the joint committee. This required not only intimate knowledge of the game in all its phases, but infinite tact and diplomacy in composing the widely varying ideas, not to say prejudices, of the members of the committee. Walter Camp's knowledge of the



game went back to its very inception, and he was conceded to be its greatest authority. Ed Hall also knew the game as player, coach, and official, and in addition was a diplomat, with a keen knowledge of human nature and a rare ability to handle men. Paul Dashiell, as player at Lehigh, coach at Annapolis, and finally as the outstanding official of his day, had an intimate knowledge of the game. Alonzo A. Stagg, H. L. Williams, and C. W. Savage, as coaches in the Middle West, well represented the sentiment there. J. B. Fine, of Princeton, John C. Bell, of Pennsylvania, W. T. Reid, Jr., of Harvard, Charles D. Daly, of West Point, and L. M. Dennis, of Cornell, were men with a long experience in the game. Dr. James A. Babbitt, of Haverford, gave the smaller colleges their first representative in football councils. F. Homer Curtis, of Texas, and James F. Lees, of Nebraska, brought the more distant parts of the country into the picture. This was the personnel of the joint committee which provided a set of rules that quieted the loud outcry against football. Under the wise guidance of Walter Camp and Ed Hall, subsequent committees have perfected the first rather crude structure, and built a game which has met the test of time.

The forward pass, with ten yards to gain on four downs instead of five yards in three downs, was the foundation on which the committee built modern football. This opened up the game, and made skill of more importance than strength. The neutral zone between the scrimmage lines put an end to concealed fouls by the linemen. Requiring seven men on the attacking scrimmage line did away with the easy massing of the attack on a single defensive player. This was supplemented several years later by prohibiting the pushing or pulling of the runner with the ball. Crawling with the ball, piling on the runner, and tackling out of bounds were prohibited, and, as the play was now open, fouls could easily be detected and punished. Severe penalties were provided for every form of dirty play or unnecessary roughness, and the officials received an unmistakable mandate to punish without fail such tactics. Colleges were asked to cooperate by dropping from the team any man who was twice disqualified for vicious play. In order to strengthen the hands of the officials and to improve the quality of the officiating, a sub-committee, called the Central Board on Officials, was created, with Dr. James A. Babbitt as chairman, whose duty it was to supervise officiating and improve officiating technique and knowledge of the rules. Thus was the criticism of mass play and dirty tactics met.

But the committee were smart enough to realize that, while these changes might quiet public criticism, more was needed to reduce the number of injuries and to prevent as far as possible serious accidents. Slightly injured or exhausted men must be taken out of the game, their hurts treated, and themselves rested. So the old rule forbidding a player once withdrawn from return-

ing to the game was scrapped, and a new rule written, which made substitution an advantage instead of a disadvantage. Nothing done by the committee indicates more clearly their knowledge of human nature than does this rule. It has worked to perfection, and football, which was once played by a team of eleven men with three or four substitutes, is now played by a squad of thirty or forty. Seldom do you see a tired or injured player remain in the game a moment after his condition is observed. Thus was a very real fault of the old game remedied.

The committee from the start emphasized the need of high-grade sportsmanship. The greatest apostle of this creed has been E. K. Hall. The "Football Code" was written by him and incorporated in the Rules Book. His constant insistence that football is a game for gentlemen and sportsmen has had a widespread effect. Steadily has the sporting spirit grown, and with its growth have vanished many of the faults once prevalent on and off the field. Eligibility rules based on a sporting code of ethics are now in force in every college. What is more to the point, self-respecting colleges have learned to obey strictly their own rules. The tramp athlete is gone, the bidding for players on a rival team has disappeared, the playing of men not properly students or who are unable to meet academic requirements is now a rare practice among colleges of any standing. Of course there is much improvement still to be hoped for, but that it will come no one who knows the history of football can doubt. The spirit of Ed Hall is embodied in the game. Those who doubt its future should study its past, and such students will see in every line of the history of the past quarter-century the evidence of the directing genius of Ed Hall.

The battle was not won with the first revision of the rules in 1906; that was but the first phase. Skirmish and raid and pitched battle have followed one another through the years. The game was a living, growing organism, and the rules its environment. Constantly they had to be changed a little here and a little there to permit a healthy development. Occasional changes were necessary as operations to lop off unhealthy growths. With a whole country to satisfy, with the game developing along different lines in different sections, with a changing personnel in the committee, it was almost impossible to adhere carefully to the formula "Here is a great game, change it no more than is necessary to stabilize it"; but because of Ed Hall's inspiring leadership, his infinite tact, his rare diplomacy, he has been able to keep not only the eyes of his committee but the eyes of the football world steadily fixed on the goal which was, is, and always will be "The game's the thing".

In paying this tribute to Ed Hall's work we are not overlooking the fact that he has had on his committee at all times a splendid group of associates, who have made as individuals, and



as a body, great contributions to the advancement of the game and the clarification of the rules. But these men would be the first to certify to the fact that their good work was made possible by the leadership of their chairman. It is impossible to specify the individual contributions of the various members of the Rules Committee or their Advisory Committees, but no report on the progress of the past twenty-five years would be complete without a list of these men. A list of their names and years of service is therefore appended to, and made a part of, this report.

Always through the years Ed Hall has waited for the time when, with the game established and its major growth complete, the rules could be recodified. Two years ago he asked for, and received, authority from his committee to attempt to satisfy this crying need. Last spring these recodified rules appeared. This fall the game was played under these rules. Anyone who has followed the season through will admit that never in all the years of development and growth have we had a finer game. Long may it stand unchanged as a monument to the untiring service to football of that fine gentleman and great sportsman—E. K. Hall.

#### MEMBERS OF FOOTBALL RULES COMMITTEE—1906 to 1930 Inclusive

M. F. Ahern, Kansas Agri. ....	1923-30
J. A. Babbitt, Haverford .....	1906-30
J. W. Beacham, Cornell .....	1911-14
J. C. Bell, Pennsylvania .....	1906-10
F. D. Berrien, Navy .....	1911
D. X. Bible, Tex. A. and M. ....	1922-27
C. Blagden, Harvard .....	1909, '10, '13
E. W. Butler, Cornell .....	1915
Walter Camp, Yale .....	1906-25
V. M. Cooper, Army .....	1911-13
H. G. Cope, Sewanee .....	1914, '15
J. Crane, Harvard .....	1908
F. H. Curtiss, Texas .....	1906
P. J. Dashiell, Navy .....	1906-10, 1912-22
C. D. Daly, Army .....	1906, '07
Parke H. Davis, Princeton .....	1909-10
L. M. Dennis, Cornell .....	1906-10
W. L. Dudley, Vanderbilt .....	1907-13
J. B. Fine, Princeton .....	1906-08
G. H. Francke, Army .....	1917-19
H. B. Hackett, Army .....	1908-10
E. K. Hall, Dartmouth .....	1906-30
P. D. Haughton, Harvard .....	1911, '12, '14, '15
P. Hayes, Army .....	1916
H. W. Hughes, Col. Agri. ....	1926, '27
W. T. Hunter, So. Calif. ....	1930
T. A. D. Jones, Yale .....	1926-30
W. S. Langford, Trinity .....	1909, '13, 23-30
W. A. Lambeth, Virginia .....	1909, '10, 16-21
J. T. Lees, Nebraska .....	1906-08
J. J. McEwen, Army .....	1923-25
F. W. Moore, Harvard .....	1916-27
W. N. Morice, Pennsylvania .....	1913

W. D. Powell, Stanford .....	1922
V. E. Prichard, Army .....	1920
W. T. Reid, Jr., Harvard .....	1906, '07
W. W. Roper, Princeton .....	1920-30
C. W. Savage, Oberlin .....	1906-08, 10-27
A. H. Sharpe, Cornell .....	1916-20
A. I. Smith, California .....	1922
E. H. Smith, Colorado .....	1924, '25
A. A. Stagg, Chicago .....	1906-30
H. J. Stegeman, Georgia .....	1923-30
D. I. Sultan, Army .....	1914, '15
G. M. Varnell, Washington .....	1924-30
C. F. Williams, Pennsylvania .....	1911, '12, 14-22
H. L. Williams, Minnesota .....	1906-22
S. C. Williams, Iowa State .....	1911-20

#### ADVISORY COMMITTEE OF OFFICIALS—1916 to 1930 Inclusive

W. S. Langford, Trinity .....	1916-20, '22
N. A. Tufts, Brown .....	1916-21
W. N. Morice, Pennsylvania .....	1916-24
A. H. Sharpe, Yale .....	1921
H. B. Hackett, Army .....	1922
W. R. Okeson, Lehigh .....	1923-30
E. J. O'Brien, Tufts .....	1925-29
W. H. Eckersall, Chicago .....	1927, '28
F. A. Lambert, Ohio State .....	1929, '30
A. W. Palmer, Colby .....	1929, '30

#### ADVISORY COMMITTEE OF COACHES—1928 to 1930 Inclusive

K. K. Rockne, Notre Dame .....	1928, '29
Hugo Bezdek, Penn State .....	1928-30
W. H. Spaulding, Univ. of California (Southern Branch) .....	1928
W. A. Alexander, Georgia Tech. ....	1929, '30
G. S. Warner, Stanford .....	1929, '30
J. B. Sutherland, Pittsburgh .....	1930
R. C. Zuppke, Illinois .....	1930

#### E. K. HALL—AN APPRECIATION

BY GENERAL PALMER E. PIERCE

I am greatly pleased at this opportunity of participating in the recognition of the services of Mr. E. K. Hall during the past quarter of a century, first as a member, and subsequently as chairman of the Football Rules Committee, representative of the National Collegiate Athletic Association. I have listened with great interest to Mr. Okeson's historical review of collegiate football since 1905, and concur in all he said, except the credit given the then President Roosevelt for starting football reform. The then Chancellor MacCracken of the City College of New York initiated the movement for football reform that resulted in a



meeting of the representatives of some thirty colleges at the Murray Hill Hotel in the fall of 1905, during which a football committee was appointed to represent the colleges participating in the meeting, and instructed to do certain things. In the report submitted today by Mr. E. K. Hall, Chairman of the Football Rules Committee, mention is made of these instructions, but an important one is omitted, namely, that the newly organized Football Committee was directed to endeavor to amalgamate, if possible, with the old Football Rules Committee. As related by Mr. Okeson, the amalgamation was successfully accomplished, and Mr. Hall's services were of especial importance in this respect. Twenty-five years ago he displayed the same tact and diplomacy that has made his leadership of the Football Rules Committee during the recent years so eminently successful.

It was after the formation of the representative Football Rules Committee of this Association, and while attempts were being made to amalgamate with the old Rules Committee, that President Roosevelt used his powerful influence to promote the combination.

Mr. Hall, on behalf of the colleges and universities that are members of this Association, I present to you this gold football inscribed as follows:

The National Collegiate Athletic Association to Edward K. Hall—wise counsellor, sane legislator, generous sportsman—in appreciation of his devoted and invaluable service to the game of football.

In presenting it I wish to testify to the importance of the services which it, in a measure, memorializes. The history of them has already been recounted, but I desire to testify of my own personal knowledge to the high ideals and loyalty displayed by you in the conduct of the affairs of the Football Rules Committee. Few appreciate the amount of labor and time required in the performance of your duties. The personal sacrifice you made was very great, the chief reward being simply that of an important job well done. Your motives have never been questioned, and I feel that, with the recent codification of the football rules, you have every reason to be satisfied with your voluntary legislative work for the great American game of football.

It seems especially fitting that this token of appreciation of your services is made of indestructible gold. It typifies the everlasting qualities of the affectionate regard and appreciation of the colleges and universities of the United States for services rendered by you.

I hand it to you with all our best wishes, not only for the New Year, but for all the years to come.

#### RESPONSE OF E. K. HALL

I find myself very much embarrassed. You are giving me an entirely new experience. I find myself in a situation quite unique. It is entirely unusual to hear the work of the Football Rules Committee complimented. The task which you gave us twenty-five years ago called for drastic changes in the game; it called for an entire remodelling of the rules. As we made these changes gradually year after year, each change brought dissatisfaction to certain members of the football fraternity, and criticism of our action was free, enthusiastic, and more or less continuous. We were warned that we were spoiling the game. We were interfering with traditions. We were theorists. We did not consult the coaches. We were dominated by the coaches. We were making a game for the public. We were disregarding the interests of the spectators. We were eliminating the old "march down the field". We were developing a game where the small college might win against the big one, and so destroying the prestige of the latter. We were tinkers with the rules.

Now to stand here today and hear my friend Okeson and my friend General Pierce, speaking in behalf of the Association, complimenting the rules changes and saying that perhaps, after all, we have been able to develop a pretty good game, is an entirely new experience, and I will have to admit that I am human enough to enjoy it. Nevertheless, I am embarrassed, for you have left me more or less speechless with your kind words. I am not accustomed to them. If you had wished me to say anything, you should have treated the rules more harshly—then, following a twenty-five year custom, I might have been able to go into a huddle with myself and come back with a defensive formation that would have at least been articulate.

In behalf of the Football Rules Committee, however, I want to express my very deep appreciation of your kind expressions concerning the results of our efforts. And for myself, personally, I wish to thank you from the bottom of my heart for your gracious act in presenting me with this gold football. It will mean more to me than any gold football presented by my own college at the end of a football season could possibly have meant. That could at best have meant simply service to my college; this, if I am justified in so interpreting the comments of your spokesmen, carries with it a broader significance, and is intended to mean service to the game itself. It will mean more to me than any of you realize.

I find a further source of embarrassment in the fact that Mr. Okeson and General Pierce have given me so much of the credit that should be accorded to my associates; for our work in the committee room has been team-play to the nth degree. It has never been my privilege to work with a finer group of men,



or a more disinterested group of men, than my associates on the Rules Committee during these twenty-five years. With hardly a single exception, they have devoted their earnest efforts to the real interests of the game itself, and have unhesitatingly sunk their own personal interests whenever the two conflicted. It is now more than fifteen years since I have heard any member of the rules committee advocate or oppose action because of the effect such action might have on the success or style of play of the particular team in which he was most interested.

It may also be of interest for you to know that for the past six years every change which has been made in the rules has received the unanimous support of each member of the committee.

I would like to take this opportunity to express the obligation of our committee, as well as of all friends of football, to the yeoman service rendered by the so-called Advisory Committee of Officials, of which Walter Okeson has for many years been chairman. These men have sat in with us in all of our deliberations for the past fourteen years, always ready with wise counsel and constructive suggestions. The point of view of the keen official has always been, and will always be, especially helpful. The committee of coaches who have been sitting in with us during the past three years have brought still another point of view into the deliberations of the committee, and their participation in our discussions has been most valuable.

Mr. Okeson and General Pierce have vividly recalled the fact that twenty-five years ago the game was under severe and vicious attack, and threatened with annihilation. At that time you called into being your Football Rules Committee, and asked them to so alter the rules that the game might be preserved. That task we now feel has been essentially completed. We have no further changes to suggest in the rules at the present time looking toward the improvement of the game.

It is a singular coincidence that, just at the time when we feel that our work has been completed, the game is again under attack. This time not because it is too dangerous, not because it is uninteresting, not because only the heavier men can play it, not because of the standards of its sportsmanship are low, but because the game has become too popular and is playing too important a part in the life of the campus.

Apparently the difficulty at this time lies not in the game itself but, as President Kennedy expressed it, is in the surroundings of the game. As he so well put it, some of the foolish friends of the game have brought the game into trouble, and it is now for the wise friends of the game to get together and rescue it once more.

The important question is, how are the friends of the game going to do it? The encouraging thing is the fact that the friends of the game are at least lining up to give the matter real

consideration. Dr. Kennedy's keen analysis of the difficulties, his suggestions for remedy, President Angell's somewhat similar analysis and his suggestions, state the case and raise the various issues. They put the facts pretty much all on the table, and their addresses and their suggestions will be carefully studied by all real friends of the game. Somewhere among these suggestions, and those of my good friend Hugo Bezdek, made last Monday in his address at the meeting of the coaches, we will find the answer.

I wonder if you will permit me to take this opportunity to add a few observations of my own, and perhaps a suggestion or two? To me it does not seem that there is anything very wrong with this game of football. It looks to me like a relatively simple matter to eliminate such evils as may be surrounding the game, if each educational institution will only analyze its own situation, and courageously do the things that are obviously necessary to be done in the interests of the game.

In most of the colleges of the country, or at least in the large majority of the colleges, conditions surrounding the game are, in my judgment, generally wholesome, or can be made so with very little effort. As usual in America, the pendulum has swung too far—especially in some sections and in some institutions—but it is already on its way back.

The main thing we need to do is to keep in mind the fact that this is a game for the boys who come to college for college purposes. We should therefore scrutinize most carefully the boys who are obviously coming to college for the purpose of playing football, and we should not only scrutinize, but promptly and effectively eliminate from participation in the game, all boys who are directly or indirectly *brought* to college for the purpose of playing football.

In looking about for someone upon whom to place the blame for the situation in which the game finds itself today, a loud hue and cry has been raised against the coach. Now, simply because a few coaches have placed their own self-aggrandizement above the interests of the college or the interests of the boys, because too many coaches have forgotten that this is the boys' game instead of their own, because some coaches have made every effort to commercialize the game or elected to assume the role, as Dr. Kennedy expressed it, of ringmaster instead of teacher,—let us not draw a general indictment against all coaches.

Taken as a whole the coaches are as fine a group of men, in my judgment, as can be selected from any single department of the colleges. Ninety per-cent of the coaches are all to the good, if they are only given a square deal and a fair chance. Give the coach a real status as a part of the institution, give him a year-round job and the responsibilities that go with it, give him a tenure reasonably similar to that which is given to other instruc-



tors in the institution, and give him a real chance to be the friend, counsellor, and adviser of the boys. The vast majority of coaches in the country, if put on this basis, would become a powerful influence for good in the institutions, second only to the presidents and the deans themselves.

As I look about this room, I can pick quickly at least ten coaches under whom I would like to have my own boy spend four years, and I should confidently expect to see him benefit from the association, not only physically, but in mind and in character. And I cannot in the same length of time name an equal number of college presidents whom I could select as readily and as unreservedly.

We have heard a good deal in the last two months about "giving the game back to the boys". This sounds good, and I guess I am 100% for it, only I am not quite sure that I know exactly what those who are using the expression really mean. If it is meant that the game should be so conducted as to give the boys every chance to get in every way the full benefit of all its values, I am all for it. But if it is meant that we should turn back the entire administration and handling of the game to the boys themselves, without the assistance and advice of the administration of the college or the older players, then I suggest we stop long enough to recall that it is only about two decades ago that we found it quite necessary to step in and take over from the undergraduates either entire control or a very definite supervision.

One more suggestion, and I am through. Let us bear in mind that such trouble as there is all seems to be in connection with the varsity teams. It is said that training and travelling take too much time from their studies, and probably this is true. It is said that the training has become too much of a drudgery, and in some places that is true. It is said that the coach tends to dominate the whole situation, and to treat the players as his own puppets, and in some cases we know that this is a fact. It is said that there is too much publicity about the games and about the players, and in many cases this is most certainly true. It is said that there is too much business of getting ready for the season and in preparing for the winning of games, and that too much of a business is made of winning, and in too many cases this is also unfortunately true. It is said that pre-season training savors of professionalism, and that it is not good for the game, and certainly it is true that anything that savors of professional standards, methods, or ethics is almost sure to be bad for the game.

But bear in mind that all of this refers to the relatively few men who are playing on varsity teams. Let us not forget the non-varsity men. For every man who is playing football on the varsity team, I judge there are thirty to fifty who are not. Thousands upon thousands of boys are getting the values out of this game of football in intramural and other non-varsity games,

and there are scores of preparatory schools throughout the country which require every boy who is physically able to play football because of the unquestioned values the youngsters derive from it. In dealing with our varsity problems, let us not overlook these lads. Let no one think that we can emasculate the varsity games and strip them of all their glory and romance, and still maintain a keen interest in the intramural and preparatory school games. We will never bring about keen interest and wide participation in intramural games by undue repression of varsity games, or by administrative mandate.

The point I have been trying to make is that if there is something wrong with football, and to some extent and in some places there undoubtedly is something wrong with the conditions surrounding varsity football today, let us get at the root of the trouble and clear it up. But let us not be rushed off our feet, and let us make sure that we do not kill the patient in the attempt to remedy or cure what are essentially minor ailments. Let us keep our perspective, and do what we do with discrimination and with a reasonable amount of horse sense. Let us cut with sharp knives and with absolute fearlessness at the sources of the difficulty. But in cutting let us make certain that we cut only the roots of the evil, and not the roots of the good, and in my opinion most of the roots are sound.

In these soft days of movies, autos, and mushy social weekends, let us preserve in all its virility the ruggedest game we have left. We need its physical contacts, its good natured roughness, its clash of body and its test of temper. The youth of our land need this game and the lessons that it teaches. It does them good to play it, and it does them good to watch it, and it is up to the friends of the game to rally together to preserve it and all its values for your boy, and for my boy, and for their boys, and for generations to come. It looks as though they might need it even more than this generation; and where will we find a man so ignorant of true values as to claim that the American boyhood of this generation has not profited from American Rugby Football.

Again I want to thank you for this little gold football you have given me, and for the message it carries. Your thought was as generous as was your action gracious. I appreciate both—deeply.



## PALMER EDDY PIERCE—AN APPRECIATION

BY DEAN S. V. SANFORD

A student at Grinnell College, a graduate of the United States Military Academy, an honor graduate of the Army Service Schools; professor in the United States Military Academy; served his country faithfully and heroically in China, Cuba, Phillipines, and the World War; passed successively from Second Lieutenant to Brigadier General; performed every duty with credit to himself and honor to his country; and today as a retired army officer is actively serving one of the greatest corporations in America.

As he is a man of ten talents, he has never neglected any duty in his chosen field of work, yet he has ever found time to give freely of his service to promote things worth while in civic life. He learned early in life one of its great lessons—how to apportion one's time wisely between opportunities offered and demands made. This in large measure is the key to a happy, successful, and eventful life.

When one contrasts the athletic situation of 25 years ago with that of today, even though troubled it is, one must gladly and willingly pay tribute to the man who unwaveringly advocated clean athletics conducted upon an ethical plane in keeping with the dignity and high purpose of education.

The N. C. A. A., over which he presided for nearly a quarter of a century, has never changed its original purpose, but under his leadership it has enlarged its scope. The Association emphasizes the importance of physical education; teaches the doctrine of fair play and sport for sport's sake; standardizes eligibility laws, rules of play, and high ideals of sportsmanship throughout the country; acts as a clearing house on all questions relating to college athletics; and accomplishes its mission, not by an attempt to govern, but by educational means, leaving to the affiliated conferences the responsibilities and initiation in matters of direct control.

Through the leadership and influence of General Pierce, the N. C. A. A. has done more for college athletics than all the other agencies combined. From the parent Association, by his constant advocacy, have sprung nearly all the regional athletic conferences, and these have been the greatest single cause of the advancement in the conduct of college sports and of intercollegiate athletics. Not that abuses may be cured by legislation, but they can be lessened. No other phase of college life or interest has seen greater development or greater improvement than has been the case with intercollegiate sports.

For many years General Pierce represented in the American Olympic Association a nation-wide college constituency interested in placing America's participation in the Olympic games upon the

highest level of amateurism, sportsmanship, and representation of national life and sport. In all the deliberations and decisions of the Olympic Association his voice was constantly lifted, and his influence unwaveringly exerted, for an administration of American Olympic interests truly amateur, democratic, and patriotic.

But let us turn from his achievements and accomplishments for others to the man himself. He is a man of rare charm, whom men respect and love to follow. As a presiding officer he was firm but gentle, frank in all his statements but considerate of the opinions of others; dignified, courteous, fair. He has wisdom, which is common sense in an uncommon degree, ripe judgment, and the wise prudence that can come only with experience combined with the aggressiveness and inventiveness of youth. He is the most loyal of friends. Kipling must have had in mind a gentleman of the attributes of General Pierce when he wrote of one of his most lovable characters—"White, clean white inside".

Truly we can say of General Pierce:

"A combination, and a form, indeed,  
Where every god did seem to set his seal  
To give the world assurance of a man."

General Pierce ever emphasized this great truth: "That every little we can do to make clean our college sports will help our citizens to make cleaner the great games of national life; for, clean sports make honest men." General Pierce exemplifies the truth of that statement.

It is indeed fitting that the N. C. A. A. should have unanimously recommended that the constitution and by-laws be so amended as to create the office of Honorary President for Life, and that General Palmer E. Pierce, "Father of the National Collegiate Athletic Association", be named to fill that office.

And now to you, General Pierce,—with appreciation for your services; with admiration for your accomplishments; with love and esteem for you personally and officially; and with the hope that you may be spared for many years of usefulness and that you will never fail to meet with us,—as chairman of the committee and in behalf of the members of the National Collegiate Athletic Association, I present to you this testimonial of love and affection—this silver bowl, bearing the inscription—"Presented to General Palmer E. Pierce by the National Collegiate Athletic Association in recognition of his services in the founding and successful conduct of the Association for many years and his unwavering efforts to secure a patriotic and democratic administration of amateur athletics"—this token in recognition of the great and lasting contributions made by you to college sports in the broadest sense, and in appreciation of you yourself—a man of broad vision, of high purpose, and of personal charm.



And now let me close as did Du Maurier in his masterpiece, "Trilby":—

"A little work, a little play,  
To keep us going—and so, good-day.  
A little warmth, a little light,  
Of love's bestowing—and so, good-night.  
A little fun, to match the sorrow,  
Of each day's growing—and so, good-morrow.  
A little trust that when we die,  
We reap our sowing—and so, good-bye."

#### RESPONSE OF GENERAL PIERCE

As I look at this beautiful silver bowl and read: "Presented to General Palmer E. Pierce by the National Collegiate Athletic Association in recognition of his services in the development and successful conduct of the Association for many years, and his unwavering efforts to promote a patriotic and democratic administration of amateur sports, 1905-1930", I cannot but regret my inability to express my appreciation of, and thanks for, this beautiful testimonial. Many men have labored unselfishly for worthy causes, but comparatively few have received such a reward as this.

With great embarrassment I heard my services and personal characteristics described so flatteringly and eloquently by Dean Sanford. If I could believe that one half of the kind things he said were deserved, I should feel more than satisfied with the many years I served the National Collegiate Athletic Association. One thing, however, I do admit, and that is an early comprehension of the importance of the field of work into which the Association was entering. History has time and again shown the truth of the Biblical statement, "Where there is no vision the people perish". Back in 1905 it seemed to me that the vigorous game of football should be preserved. Because of numerous deaths, and many serious accidents on the playing field, it was evident that this could be accomplished only by reforming the rules. But something more seemed to me necessary, and from that idea there resulted the preparation, with the help of Professor Bevier, of Rutgers, and Professor Wild, of Williams College, of the constitution for this Association which, in its essentials, is the one under which it operates today.

The National Collegiate Athletic Association then, as now, urged the inclusion of physical training and athletic sports into the educational program, and its members severally agreed to control competitive sports in accord with the law of amateurism, and to establish and preserve high standards of personal honor, eligibility, and fair play.

I have always believed and advocated that the academic authorities should control athletic activities and be responsible for their proper conduct. I have been jealous of the prerogatives of the colleges, and have upheld the principle that athletic, as well as civil, government should exist for, and by, and with the consent of the governed.

The success of the National Collegiate Athletic Association is due largely to the fact that its affairs were conducted openly, and its officials never played practical politics. They were not actuated by selfish motives but labored always for the establishment of high standards in, and the proper use of, competitive sports.

It is my profound belief that if the Association keeps constantly in view a vision of the United States kept virile through physical training and participation in competitive sports, it will become more influential, and its usefulness will be greater, during the coming quarter of a century than it was in the first.

I feel that too much personal credit for the success of the Association has been given to me, for without the efficient assistance of associates in the work, many of whom I see here today, the enterprise undertaken in 1905 could not have succeeded. I am profoundly grateful to them and to you for this lovely token of your regards and the appreciation expressed of my work on behalf of the Association.

I wish for all of you many more years of happiness, and for the N. C. A. A. another quarter of a century of useful service.



# APPENDIX I

## REPORT OF THE TREASURER, 1930

FRANK W. NICOLSON, in account with the  
NATIONAL COLLEGIATE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION

1930		DR.	
			To balance forward .....
Jan.	1		U. S. Coast Guard Academy .....
			Wake Forest College .....
			Colorado Agricultural College .....
			Dickinson College .....
			University of Utah .....
			Gettysburg College .....
			State College of Washington .....
	7		Norwich University .....
	9		University of Wisconsin .....
	10		Indiana Intercollegiate Conference .....
	14		University of Nebraska .....
	17		Royalty on basketball rules .....
			Southern California Intercollegiate Conference .....
			University of Washington .....
Feb.	20		Geneva College .....
Mar.	3		Interest, savings bank .....
	7		Virginia Military Institute .....
	11		State College of Washington .....
	14		Swarthmore College .....
	15		Stevens Institute .....
			Yale University .....
	17		Hamilton College .....
			University of Detroit .....
	18		Trinity College .....
			Andover Academy .....
			U. S. Military Academy .....
			University of Maryland .....
			Dartmouth College .....
			Princeton University .....
	19		Alfred University .....
			Tufts College .....
	20		Franklin and Marshall College .....
			Vanderbilt University .....
			Worcester Polytechnic Institute .....
	21		Ohio Wesleyan University .....
			Iowa State College .....
	22		Carleton College .....
			Georgia School of Technology .....
	24		Indiana University .....
			University of Missouri .....
			Loyola University .....
			Knox College .....
			University of Rochester .....

	25	Williams College .....	25.00
		Tulane University .....	25.00
	26	U. S. Naval Academy .....	25.00
		Wittenberg College .....	25.00
	28	Oberlin College .....	25.00
	29	Brown University .....	25.00
	31	Mount Union College .....	25.00
Apr.	4	University of Pennsylvania .....	25.00
		University of Southern California .....	25.00
		Washington and Jefferson College .....	25.00
		Pennsylvania State College .....	25.00
		Colgate University .....	25.00
	7	Hobart College .....	25.00
		Centenary College .....	25.00
		Stanford University .....	25.00
		Wesleyan University .....	25.00
	12	Villanova College .....	25.00
		Boston College .....	25.00
		J. B. Stetson University .....	25.00
	14	Oregon State College .....	25.00
	18	Lafayette College .....	25.00
	19	American Sports Publishing Co.	
		Swimming .....	\$59.36
		Hockey .....	55.48
		Soccer .....	53.68
		Wrestling .....	30.96
			199.48
	24	Mississippi A. & M. College .....	25.00
May	14	Marquette University .....	25.00
	29	Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute .....	25.00
		Interest, savings bank .....	28.41
July	3	N. C. A. A. Meet .....	300.00
Sept.	8	Washington and Lee University .....	25.00
Oct.	18	University of New Hampshire .....	25.00
	22	Mercersburg Academy .....	10.00
		Pennsylvania Military College .....	25.00
		Rochester Athenaeum .....	10.00
		Duke University .....	25.00
		Johns Hopkins University .....	25.00
	23	Massachusetts Institute of Technology .....	25.00
		International Y. M. C. A. College .....	25.00
		Lawrenceville School .....	10.00
	24	Catholic University of America .....	25.00
		University of Delaware .....	25.00
		Rutgers University .....	25.00
		Tufts College .....	25.00
	25	Clarkson College .....	25.00
		University of Tennessee .....	25.00
		New York University .....	25.00
	27	University of Georgia .....	25.00
		Bates College .....	25.00
		Bowdoin College .....	25.00
		Texas A. & M. College .....	25.00
		Miami University .....	25.00
		Rice Institute .....	25.00
		Western State Teachers College .....	25.00
		Middlebury College .....	25.00
		Mount St. Mary's College .....	25.00
	28	Lehigh University .....	25.00
		University of Akron .....	25.00



		University of Wichita .....	25.00
		University of Pennsylvania .....	25.00
29		Baylor University .....	25.00
		St. John's College .....	25.00
30		Princeton University .....	25.00
		Massachusetts Agricultural College .....	25.00
31		Fordham University .....	25.00
		Cornell University .....	25.00
		University of the South .....	25.00
		College of St. Thomas .....	25.00
		University of Illinois .....	25.00
		Kansas State College .....	25.00
		University of Chicago .....	25.00
Nov.	1	University of Oklahoma .....	25.00
		Washington and Jefferson College .....	25.00
		Georgetown University .....	25.00
		Connecticut Agricultural College .....	25.00
3		University of Pittsburgh .....	25.00
		Bradley Polytechnic Institute .....	25.00
		Carnegie Institute .....	25.00
		University of Cincinnati .....	25.00
5		University of Maine .....	25.00
6		Harvard University .....	25.00
		Columbia University .....	25.00
		Virginia Military Institute .....	25.00
		Denison University .....	25.00
		University of Southern California .....	25.00
7		Dickinson College .....	50.00
		University of Texas .....	25.00
8		Kansas Collegiate Athletic Conference .....	25.00
		Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute .....	25.00
		Alabama Polytechnic Institute .....	25.00
10		Norwich University .....	25.00
		University of Missouri .....	25.00
		Lawrence College .....	25.00
11		Clemson College .....	25.00
		Ohio State University .....	25.00
12		University School .....	10.00
		Haverford College .....	25.00
13		University of Detroit .....	25.00
		University of Oregon .....	25.00
		University of Nebraska .....	25.00
		Union College .....	25.00
14		Susquehanna University .....	25.00
		Worcester Academy .....	10.00
15		University of Buffalo .....	25.00
		Rhode Island State College .....	25.00
17		University of West Virginia .....	25.00
		Drake University .....	25.00
		Purdue University .....	25.00
		Creighton University .....	25.00
19		Michigan State Normal College .....	25.00
22		Andover Academy .....	10.00
		Allegheny College .....	25.00
		University of Vermont .....	25.00
24		Washington University .....	25.00
25		College of the City of New York .....	25.00
26		Interest savings bank .....	114.40
29		University of Colorado .....	25.00
Dec.	2	Boston University .....	25.00

		State University of Iowa .....	25.00
6		Syracuse University .....	25.00
8		Michigan Agricultural College .....	25.00
		Grinnell College .....	25.00
13		University of Virginia .....	25.00
		University of Florida .....	25.00
		Rocky Mountain Athletic Conference .....	25.00
15		Central Intercollegiate Athletic Conference .....	25.00
		Ohio University .....	25.00
17		University of Maryland .....	25.00
		University of Dayton .....	25.00
18		Southern Conference .....	25.00
23		Virginia Polytechnic Institute .....	25.00
24		New York Military Academy .....	10.00
26		Center College .....	25.00
		College of Wooster .....	25.00
		N. C. A. A. Track Meet .....	432.67
27		U. S. Coast Guard Academy .....	25.00
			\$14,262.50

Cr.

1930			
Jan.	1	Wesleyan Store, stencils .....	\$1.50
		Pelton and King, printing .....	48.50
	7	National Amateur Athletic Federation, contribution .....	500.00
	8	G. M. Trautman, Wrestling Rules Committee .....	100.00
		Hotel Astor, convention expenses .....	157.10
	14	Master Reporting Co., convention expenses .....	10.00
		G. H. VandeBogart, convention expenses .....	229.03
	17	Wesleyan Store, stencils .....	34.71
Feb.	14	A. A. Stagg, N. C. A. A. meet .....	300.00
	17	Pelton and King, printing .....	8.25
	27	Pelton and King, printing .....	808.71
Mar.	3	J. E. Raycroft, expenses to N. A. A. F. convention .....	15.00
Apr.	1	F. W. Nicolson, Executive Committee .....	15.25
	4	J. L. Griffith, Executive Committee .....	115.90
		Oswald Tower, Basketball Rules Committee .....	67.75
		Wesleyan Store, postage and stencils .....	29.73
		R. G. Clapp, Wrestling Rules Committee .....	161.94
		W. C. O'Connell, Wrestling Rules Committee .....	32.60
	5	Sportsmanship Brotherhood, dues .....	10.00
	8	G. M. Trautman, Wrestling Rules Committee .....	51.64
		C. P. Miles, Wrestling Rules Committee .....	64.42
	9	C. W. Kennedy, Executive Committee .....	20.75
	10	R. J. H. Kiphuth, Swimming Rules Committee .....	27.50
		E. T. Kennedy, Swimming Rules Committee .....	56.97
	11	L. W. St. John, Executive Committee .....	74.36
		J. A. Rockwell, Wrestling Rules Committee .....	77.58
	18	D. B. Swingle, Wrestling Rules Committee .....	216.91
		F. W. Luehring, Swimming Rules Committee .....	194.58
		E. Brandsten, Swimming Rules Committee .....	200.00
		A. E. Eilers, Swimming Rules Committee .....	146.65
	19	R. Morrison, Football Rules Committee .....	178.74
	22	W. E. Meanwell, Basketball Rules Committee .....	146.58
	24	H. J. Stegeman, Football Rules Committee .....	159.18
	25	G. K. Tebell, Basketball Rules Committee .....	86.97
	28	W. S. Langford, Football Rules Committee .....	164.32
	29	H. W. Hughes, Football Rules Committee .....	197.50
		Edgar Fauver, Baseball Rules Committee .....	53.67
	30	F. A. Schmidt, Basketball Rules Committee .....	191.60



		J. F. Bohler, Basketball Rules Committee .....	314.06
May	5	R. Morrison, Football Rules Committee .....	53.03
	7	L. W. St. John, Basketball Rules Committee .....	100.36
		C. L. Brewer, Basketball Rules Committee .....	142.48
	17	R. G. Clapp, Wrestling Rules Committee .....	3.42
	26	E. E. Wieman, Ice Hockey Rules Committee .....	74.19
June	5	Pelton and King, binding .....	1.25
	9	Oswald Tower, Basketball Rules Committee .....	41.30
		A. I. Prettyman, Ice Hockey Rules Committee .....	34.33
	10	J. Stubbs, Ice Hockey Rules Committee .....	31.29
	20	Creed Haymond, Track Rules Committee .....	143.00
		E. A. Thomas, Track Rules Committee .....	64.70
July	1	C. N. Peacock, Ice Hockey Rules Committee .....	34.90
	5	F. W. Nicolson, secretarial appropriation .....	500.00
Sept.	8	R. A. Fetzer, Track Rules Committee .....	63.29
	14	Wesleyan Store, postage .....	10.00
Oct.	3	American Olympic Association, dues .....	30.00
	9	F. W. Nicolson, Executive Committee .....	10.00
	14	E. Cowie, clerical work .....	50.00
	24	L. W. St. John, Executive Committee .....	69.86
	27	P. S. Harburger, Swimming Rules Committee .....	154.23
Nov.	4	Pelton and King, printing .....	3.50
	12	S. N. E. Tel. Co., telegrams .....	3.12
	15	J. E. Raycroft, Carnegie Report Committee .....	10.47
	22	Edgar Fauver, expenses to A. O. A. ....	39.65
	26	Exchange on note .....	.15
Dec.	1	Whitehead and Hoag, badges .....	30.18
		Wesleyan Store, postage .....	25.00
	3	A. W. Marsh, district representative expenses .....	3.75
	10	Wesleyan Store, postage .....	4.00
	13	S. N. E. Tel. Co., telegrams .....	3.73
		Balance forward .....	7,257.37
			\$14,262.50

## APPENDIX II

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS OF THE NATIONAL  
COLLEGIATE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION

As amended January 1, 1930

## CONSTITUTION

## ARTICLE I.

## NAME

The name of this organization shall be "The National Collegiate Athletic Association."

## ARTICLE II.

## PURPOSES

The purposes of this Association are:

- (1) The upholding of the principle of institutional control of, and responsibility for, all collegiate sports.
- (2) The stimulation and improvement of intramural and intercollegiate athletic sports.
- (3) The promotion of physical exercise among the students of the educational institutions of the United States.
- (4) The establishment of a uniform law of amateurism and of principles of amateur sports.
- (5) The encouragement of the adoption by its constituent members of strict eligibility rules to comply with high standards of scholarship, amateur standing, and good sportsmanship.
- (6) The formulation, copyrighting, and publication of rules of play for the government of collegiate sports.
- (7) The supervision of the regulation and conduct, by its constituent members, of intercollegiate sports in regional and national collegiate athletic contests, and the preservation of collegiate athletic records.
- (8) In general, the study of the various phases of competitive athletics, physical training, and allied problems, the establishment of standards for amateur sports, and the promotion of the adoption of recommended measures, to the end that the colleges and universities of the United States may maintain their athletic activities on a high plane and may make efficient use of sports for character building.



### ARTICLE III.

#### MEMBERSHIP

SECTION 1. All colleges, universities, and institutions of learning in the United States are eligible to membership in this Association.

SEC. 2. Membership shall be of the following classes:

1. Active.
2. Allied.
3. Associate.

SEC. 3. *Active Members* shall consist of colleges and universities duly elected under and conforming to the provisions of this constitution and by-laws.

SEC. 4. *Allied Members* shall consist of local athletic conferences of colleges and universities duly elected under and conforming to the provisions of this constitution and by-laws.

SEC. 5. *Associate Members* shall consist of institutions of learning, not included among the colleges and universities eligible to active membership, duly elected under and conforming to the provisions of this constitution and by-laws.

SEC. 6. Election to active membership requires an affirmative vote of two-thirds of the delegates present at an annual conference. After election, active membership is consummated by the payment of dues for the next succeeding year.

SEC. 7. Election to allied and associate membership requires a majority vote of the delegates present at an annual conference or a majority vote of the Council.

### ARTICLE IV.

#### ORGANIZATION

SECTION 1. For the purpose of this Association, the United States shall be divided into eight athletic districts as follows:

1. Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut.
2. New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, West Virginia.
3. Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana, Georgia, Alabama, Florida.
4. Illinois, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota.

5. Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, Oklahoma.

6. Texas, Arizona, Arkansas.

7. Wyoming, New Mexico, Colorado, Utah, Montana.

8. California, Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Nevada.

### ARTICLE V.

#### CONDITIONS OF MEMBERSHIP

The members of this Association severally agree to supervise and, in so far as may be practicable, to control athletic sports so that they will be administered in accord with the law of amateurism and the principles of amateur sport set forth in this constitution, and to establish and preserve high standards of personal honor, eligibility, and fair play. The self-government of the constituent members shall not be interfered with or questioned.

### ARTICLE VI.

#### REPRESENTATION OF MEMBERS

SECTION 1. Each active and allied member shall be entitled to one vote and may be represented at the annual convention and at special meetings by from one to three delegates.

Each associate member shall be entitled to one delegate without voting power.

Member as well as non-member institutions are authorized to send visiting delegates who shall be without voting power and shall not actively participate in the business proceedings of the Association.

SEC. 2. Delegates shall be certified to the secretary as entitled to represent the member in question by the proper executive officers of their institutions or organizations.

In case an active or allied member is represented by more than one delegate each delegate shall be entitled to cast a fractional vote which shall be in proportion to the number of delegates representing his institution or organization.

Whenever the Association votes to take a formal ballot, either written or *viva voce*, on any question, the names of the delegates as they vote will be checked by the Committee on Credentials in order to verify the authority of the voter. Only accredited and not visiting delegates may vote, and not more than three representatives of either an active or an allied member may share in a proportional vote as defined in the preceding paragraph. Voting by proxy is not allowed. The same delegate may represent both



an active and an allied member (that is, a college and a conference) on presenting proper credentials.

SEC. 3. Each of the rules committees shall have in its membership at least one representative of the intercollegiate associations that conduct competitions in the corresponding sport.

## ARTICLE VII.

### AMATEURISM

SECTION 1. The National Collegiate Athletic Association adopts the following definition: "*An amateur sportsman is one who engages in sport solely for the physical, mental, or social benefits he derives therefrom, and to whom the sport is nothing more than an avocation.*"

SEC. 2. *Principles of Amateur Sports.* In the opinion of the National Collegiate Athletic Association, the spirit of amateurism carries with it all that is included in the definition of an amateur and much more. It stands for a high sense of honor, honesty, fair play, and courtesy. It stoops to no petty technicalities and refuses to twist or avoid the rules of play, or to take an unfair advantage of opponents.

SEC. 3. The following acts are considered violations of amateurism:

(1) Competition or exercise in any sport under an assumed name, with intent to deceive.

(2) Directly or indirectly receiving pay or financial benefit in consideration of, or as a reward for, participating in any sport in any public competition or exhibition, or disposing of prizes for personal gain.

(3) Directly or indirectly receiving pay or financial benefits in consideration of, or as a reward for, instructing or appearing in person in or for any competition, exhibition, or exercise in any sport.

(4) Intentional violation of the laws of eligibility established by the educational institution of which he is a member.

(5) Fraudulent representation of facts or other grossly unsportsmanlike conduct in connection with any sport or the rules governing it.

(6) Participation in any public competition or exhibition as a member of a team upon which there are one or more members who have received, do receive, or who are to receive, directly or indirectly, pay or financial benefits for participation without having obtained, as a condition precedent, the consent in writing from the proper Faculty authority.

## ARTICLE VIII.

### MEETINGS

SECTION 1. There shall be an annual convention of this Association during the last week of December or the first week of January, at such time and place as the Council may determine.

SEC. 2. Special meetings of the Association may be called by a majority vote of the Council.

SEC. 3. Thirty universities or colleges represented as prescribed in this constitution shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

## ARTICLE IX.

### AMENDMENTS

This constitution may be amended at any annual convention by a two-thirds vote of the delegates present and voting; provided that the proposed amendment shall have been submitted in writing to the secretary of the Association at least three weeks before the convention meets; and further provided that a copy of the proposed amendment shall have been duly sent to all members of the Association.

## BY-LAWS

### ARTICLE I.

SECTION 1. The officers of this Association shall consist of a president, eight vice-presidents (one from each athletic district), and a secretary-treasurer.

### ARTICLE II.

#### DUTIES OF OFFICERS

SECTION 1. The president shall preside at the meeting of the Association and of the Council. He shall call a meeting of the Council whenever necessary, and a meeting of the Association when requested in writing by ten or more of the institutions enrolled as members. In the absence of the President, or in case he is incapacitated from serving, one of the vice-presidents to be chosen by him shall take his place and perform his duties.

SEC. 2. A vice-president shall represent the president in his district. He shall act as an arbitrator, to whom charges and rumors of infraction within his district of the agreement to uphold the law of amateurism and the principles of amateur sport may be referred. He shall carefully observe and supervise the



conduct of intercollegiate athletics within his district, encourage the holding of the regional athletic contests, and forward to the secretary of the Association the athletic records made. He shall appoint an advisory committee of three or more to assist in the performance of his duties. He shall render a report in writing to the annual convention on the following points, and this report should be in the hands of the secretary at least one month before the meeting:

- (1) The degree of strictness with which the provisions of the constitution and by-laws and the existing eligibility rules have been enforced during the year;
- (2) Modifications or additions to the eligibility code made by institutions, individually or concertedly;
- (3) Progress toward uniformity in the conduct of sports and of the activities of intercollegiate athletic associations and local athletic conferences or leagues;
- (4) District competitions, if any;
- (5) Any other facts or recommendations that may be of interest to the Association.

SEC. 3. The secretary-treasurer shall keep records of the meetings of the Association and the Council. He shall report at each annual convention the proceedings of the Council during the preceding year. He shall print such matter as the Association or the Council may direct. He shall have charge of all funds of the Association, and shall submit at the annual convention a detailed report of all receipts and disbursements which, after being audited, shall be printed in the annual Proceedings.

### ARTICLE III.

#### GOVERNMENT

SECTION 1. A Council shall be elected at each annual meeting of the Association for a term of one year. The government and general direction of the affairs of the Association in the interim of the meetings shall be committed to this Council, which shall be constituted as follows:

- (a) One representative from each of the eight geographical districts—to be selected from the Faculty.
- (b) Seven members at large—to be selected by the Council.
- (c) The president and the secretary-treasurer shall be *ex-officio* members of the Council. For the transaction of business, a quorum shall consist of a majority of the members of the Council.

SEC. 2. An Executive Committee of seven shall be elected by the Council from its members to serve for one year under the direction and general instructions of the Council. The president and the secretary-treasurer shall be *ex-officio* members of the

Executive Committee. For the transaction of business a quorum shall consist of a majority of the members of the Executive Committee. This committee shall represent the Council and act for them in the general conduct of the affairs of the Association not otherwise provided for in the Constitution and By-laws. It shall render a report of its proceedings to the Council on the day prior to the annual convention.

SEC. 3. The Council shall meet as follows:

- (1) Immediately after election;
- (2) The day prior to the annual convention;
- (3) At such other times as the president may direct.

It is empowered to transact such of the business of the Association as it may deem wise by correspondence—such action, however, to be noted by the secretary in his minutes and laid before the Association at its next meeting. The president may, of his own motion, or upon the written request of three members of the Council, submit to a vote by mail any question which might properly be passed upon at a meeting of the Council.

SEC. 4. In case of a vacancy occurring among the officers of the Association or of the Council, or committees formed at an annual convention, the Council by a majority vote may fill the vacancy. The elected member will be eligible to serve until the next annual meeting thereafter.

### ARTICLE IV.

#### RULES COMMITTEES

SECTION 1. The Executive Committee, prior to the annual convention, shall appoint a committee on committees, who shall report to the convention through the Council nominees for the following rules committees:

- (1) Football; (2) Soccer; (3) Basket ball; (4) Swimming;
- (5) Volley ball; (6) Boxing; (7) Track; (8) Wrestling;
- (9) Hockey; (10) Fencing; (11) Gymnastics; (12) Lacrosse;
- (13) Publication; (14) Preservation of College Athletic Records; (15) Arbitration; and others as necessity may arise.

Rules of play prepared by any of the above-named committees shall be submitted to the Publication Committee, and on approval by the Executive Committee shall be published. These committees shall where possible cooperate with other national organizations in the publishing of joint rules. The chairman of each of the above committees shall report annually to the Executive Committee in writing the activities



SEC. 2. Nominations for the committees listed in Section 1 shall be submitted to the annual convention by the Council.

## ANNUAL DUES

SEC. 2. The annual dues of associate members shall be ten dollars.

SEC. 3. The annual dues of allied members shall be twenty-five dollars, but no dues shall be required of an allied member when a majority of its constituents are also members of this Association.

## ORDER OF BUSINESS

- (1) Reading of minutes of previous meeting;
- (2) Appointment of a Committee on Credentials;
- (3) Appointment of a Committee on Nominations;
- (4) Reports of officers and committees;
- (5) Miscellaneous business;
- (6) Election of officers and committees;
- (7) Adjournment.

## ELIGIBILITY RULES

The acceptance of a definite set of eligibility rules shall not be a requirement of membership in this Association. The constituted authorities of each institution shall decide on the methods necessary to uphold the law of amateurism and to carry out the principles of sport as enunciated in Article VII of the Constitution.

## AMENDMENTS

These by-laws may be amended by a majority vote of the delegates present and voting at any annual convention of this Association, provided that notice of the proposed amendment shall have been sent at least three weeks before the date of the meeting to the institutions enrolled.

### OFFICERS OF THE ASSOCIATION

1932

Brigadier General Palmer E. Pierce, Room 1616, 26 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Professor Charles W. Kennedy, Princeton University.

Professor Frank W. Nicolson, Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn.

(In addition to the President and Secretary the following vice-presidents,  
*ex officio.*)

First District, Professor A. W. Marsh, Amherst College.  
Second District, Dean R. L. Sackett, Penn. State College.  
Third District, Dean S. V. Sanford, University of Georgia.  
Fourth District, Professor O. F. Long, Northwestern University.  
Fifth District, Professor H. H. King, Kansas State College.  
Sixth District, Professor D. A. Penick, University of Texas.  
Seventh District, Professor H. L. Marshall, University of Utah.  
Eighth District, Professor W. B. Owens, Stanford University.

### Members at Large\*

Major J. L. Griffith, Western Intercollegiate Conference.  
Dr. J. E. Raycroft, Princeton University.  
Director W. J. Bingham, Harvard University.  
Dean C. E. Friley, Texas A. & M. College.  
Professor L. W. St. John, Ohio State University.  
Mr. Romeyn Berry, Cornell University.  
Director D. H. Henry, Clemson College.

### EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

The president and secretary, *ex officio*  
Major J. L. Griffith      Dean R. L. Sackett      Professor L. W. St. John  
Dr. J. E. Raycroft      Director W. J. Bingham      Professor O. F. Long  
   Mr. Romeyn Berry

\* Elected by the Council.